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GENERAL ORDERS

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

PROVIDING

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO,

Ordinances of Park Commissioners.

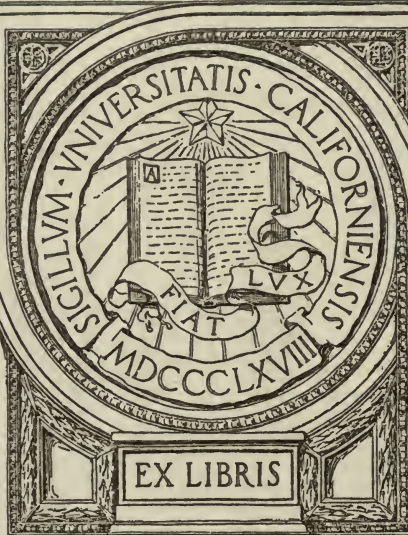


SAN FRANCISCO :

P. J. THOMAS, PRINTER, 505 CLAY STREET,

1884.

GIFT OF
Mrs. Bernard Moses



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San Francisco, Ordinances

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TO WILLIAM
ANDERSON

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ANALYSIS

OF THE

General Orders of Board of Supervisors

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NO. OF ORDER.	CHARACTER.	PAGE.
911	State Map, Salt Marsh and Title Lands.....	161
966	Official Map adopted.....	162
1339	Regulating delivery of Water and providing for flushing Sewers	163
1357	Rules for Delivery of Water in Case of Fire, etc.....	165
1550	Duplicate payments of Taxes to be paid into C. and C. Treasury.	166
1587	Nuisances, Misdemeanors, etc.....	12
1588	Streets, etc.....	39
1589	Licenses..	70
1590	Repairs on Streets and Sidewalks.....	57
1597	Numbering Houses.....	61
1598	Unclaimed Property.....	99
1599	Public Property and Prisoners.....	8
1600	Public Pound.....	94
1601	Public Health, etc.....	101
1602	Hospital, Almhouse, House of Correction.....	107
1603	Police Department.....	1
1611	Vehicles, etc.....	63
1615	Opium, Prohibiting Sale without License.....	167
1625	Shooting Galleries, relating to.....	169
1652	Gas from Crude Petroleum.....	170
1664	Garbage, etc., on Streets.....	171
1687	Uses of Streets for Laying Pipes.....	172
1694	Bells on Street Cars.....	175
1704	Removal of Dead Animals.....	177
1727	Erection of Street Guides.....	179
1738	Lepers Prohibited from Landing.....	181
1750	Injury to Public Fountains..	183
1752	Protection against Fire.....	120
1755	Reconstruction of Wooden Sewers.....	184
1764	Opium, prohibited in Public Institutions..	187
1766	Peddling Theater Tickets.....	187
1767	Laundry Order.....	188

GENERAL ORDERS.

ORDER No. 1,603.

RELATING TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Permanent Police Force.]

SECTION 1. The Permanent Police Force shall consist of five Captains of Police, and four hundred Police Officers.

[Police Office and Police Stations.]

SECTION 2. The Chief of Police shall keep his office in the Old City Hall. There shall be one Police Station at the Old City Hall, provided with cells for the detention and safe-keeping of prisoners. There shall be a Police Station at—

The New City Hall; also, at or near
Davis and Pacific streets;
Steuart and Folsom streets;
Fourth and Folsom streets;
Seventeenth and Howard streets;
Polk and Jackson streets;

[Register of Arrests and Entries, how made.]

SECTION 3. The Chief of Police shall provide and cause to be kept at the Police Station in the City Hall, by the officer in charge, a Register of Arrests. Upon such register there shall be entered a statement, showing, in a clear and distinct manner, the date and hour of such arrest, the name of the person arrested, the name of the officer making the arrest, the name of the complaining witness and his place of residence, the offense charged, and a description of any property found upon or in possession of the person arrested.

[Transcript of Entries.]

SECTION 4. The Chief of Police shall cause to be made out and delivered to the Police Judge, at or before nine o'clock in the forenoon of every day, Sundays excepted, an exact transcript of all the entries made in the Register of Arrests since the last preceding report. Such transcript shall be headed, "Office Chief of Police—Daily Report," and shall be truly dated and certified by the Chief of Police, or Captain in charge, to be correct.

[Book for Entry of Nuisances and Violation of Orders.]

SECTION 5. The Chief of Police shall provide and keep in his office a book, open and accessible to every citizen, wherein notice may be given of the existence of any nuisance, or the violation of any law or any order of the Board of Supervisors.

[Book for Entering Information of Offenses Committed, and to whom accessible.]

SECTION 6. The Chief of Police shall provide and keep in his office a book wherein shall be entered daily all the information he may receive respecting offenses committed, of suspected persons or places, of property stolen, the name of the officer, if any, on duty where any offense shall have been committed, and every other fact and circumstance that may lead to the arrest of criminals, or the recovery of stolen property. Such book shall be accessible only to the Police Judge, District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney and Mayor.

[Police not to Visit Saloons, etc., while on Duty.]

SECTION 7. No Police Officer shall, while on duty, visit any drinking saloon, house of ill-fame, theater, circus, or other place of business or amusement, except he be in the discharge of his duty.

[Police Uniforms and Badges.]

SECTION 8. The Chief of Police, and all Officers of the Permanent Police Force shall provide themselves with uniforms and badges of office, which shall be worn by them upon all occasions, with such exceptions, on the part of officers performing detective duty, as may be permitted by the Chief of Police.

[Police Uniforms and Badges Described.]

SECTION 9. The full dress of the members of the Police Force shall be of blue cloth, indigo-dyed, and all wool, and shall be as follows:

For the Chief—The dress shall be a double-breasted frock coat, the waist to extend to the top of the hip and the skirt to within one inch of the bend of the knee; two rows of Police buttons on the breast, eight in each row, placed in pairs, the distance between each row five and one-half inches at the top and three and one-half inches at the bottom; stand up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom; cuffs three and one half inches deep, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam; two buttons on the hips, one button on the bottom of each skirt-pocket welt, and two buttons intermediate, so that there will be six buttons on the back; collars and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat black; the pantaloons plain; black neck-cloth and white collar; the vest single-breasted, with eight buttons placed at equal distances.

For Captains—The same as for the Chief, except that there will be eight buttons in each row on the breast of the coat, placed at equal distances, the collar rolling; the collar and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat; the wreath on the hat to enclose the word "Captain," in gold.

For Sergeants and Corporals—Such members of the Police Force as may be detailed by the Chief of Police to act as Sergeants and Corporals shall wear the same uniform as patrolmen, with an appropriate chevron.

For Police Officers—The dress shall be a single-breasted frock coat, with rolling collar, the waist to extend to the hip and the skirt to within one inch of the bend of the knee; nine buttons on the breast, two buttons on the hips, two buttons on the bottom of each pocket, and three small buttons on the under seam of the cuffs; pantaloons plain; white shirt collar; black neck cloth; vest single-breasted, with nine buttons placed at equal distances.

The overcoat shall be of blue cloth, indigo-dyed, double-breasted, rolling collar, waist to extend one inch below the hip, skirt to three inches below the bend of the knee, swell-edge stitched one-fourth of an inch from the edge. Captains will have eight police buttons on each breast, six on back and skirt, and three on the cuffs. Patrolmen will have nine police buttons on each breast, four on the back and skirt, and two on the cuffs. All buttons on the breast of double-breasted coats shall be placed in two rows at a distance between rows of 7 inches at top and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at bottom, measured from centers, and in such a manner as to form, when the coat is buttoned, direct lines from top to bottom.

The cloth to be used in the uniforms to be manufactured by the Pioneer Woolen Mills, and none other. Said cloth shall be made with white labor, and shall be blue, indigo-dyed, manufactured of the best California wool, fifty-four inches in width, and the cloth to be used for coats and vests shall weigh not less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty ounces per yard. The cloth to be used in the overcoats and pantaloons shall be blue, indigo-dyed, fifty-four inches in width, and weigh not more than thirty ounces per yard, and in quality, texture and color to be the same as the sample in the hands of the Police Commissioners, and to be furnished and supplied by said Pioneer

Woolen Mills, at their depot, in said city and county, to the members of the Police Department, and none other, on the order of the Clerk of the Police Commissioners.

Badges and Stars—The Captains and Officers of Police shall wear the badges and stars now respectively worn by them.

Hats—The Captains and Officers of Police shall each wear a black hat, similar in shape and style to the sample hat now in the possession of the Chief of Police.

Buttons—Shall be the regulation police buttons, the same as the sample adopted by this Board.

Clubs—Shall be the same as the sample club now kept in the office of the Chief of Police.

Uniforms—Each member of the Police Force is required to procure a uniform which shall in all respects correspond *mutatis mutandis* with the standard suit now in the office of the Chief of Police.

Any garment not made according to the standard shall be rejected by the Chief.

[False Representation of being a Police Officer or Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Coroner or Member of the Fire Department, and Penalty.]

SECTION 10. No person shall falsely represent himself to be a Police Captain or Police Officer, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Coroner or Member of the Fire Department, or shall wear any Police, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Coroner or Fire Department badge, with intent to deceive, or shall use any signs, badges or devices used by the Police Department, Sheriff's or Coroner's offices or by the Fire Department, with intent as aforesaid.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than twenty-five days nor more than three months. [As amended March 28th, 1883, by order No. 1712.]

[Prohibition against Police Discharging Persons from Custody.]

SECTION 11. Neither the Chief of Police, nor any Captain of Police or Police Officer, shall discharge any person arrested from custody, except by order of the Police Judge or other competent authority.

[Duties of Police Captains.]

SECTION 12. It shall be the duty of each Police Captain to enter in a book the name of each Police Officer under his charge; to note with exactitude any

and every absence from duty of any policeman; to make a return monthly to the Chief of Police of the days and nights which each man has been on duty, and the days and hours he may have been absent, and to report to the Chief of Police any neglect of duty and any violation of the rules of the Department, on the part of any Police Officer.

[Police Officers not to Solicit Business for Attorneys.]

SECTION 13. It shall be unlawful for any Captain of Police, Police Officer, Prison Keeper, Local Police Officer, or any other person connected with the Police Department, to solicit from any person legal business, or the defense or prosecution of, or for any case pending or about to be pending in any court in said city and county, for any person practicing law; or to urge or recommend, or suggest to any person, whether in legal detention or not, that any particular person practicing law should be employed for the defense or prosecution of such person or any other person.

[Officers must enter Name and Charge at once, and notify Attorney requested by Prisoner.]

SECTION 14. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer, or person connected with the Police Department making the arrest of any person, or confining any person in the City or other Prison, to enter or cause to be entered the name of such person in the Register of Arrests; the charge upon which such person has been arrested or is detained, and the place and time of such arrest, together with the name of the officer making such arrest or such detention, which book shall be kept in the main prison, and it shall be the duty of such officer or person so making such arrest or detention, if he shall be requested so to do by the person so arrested or detained, to notify at once any attorney at law designated by said person, and having an office in said city and county, that said person so detained wants to see him; said notification may be either personal or by notice left at the office of said attorney. The person so notified shall have the right, and it shall be the duty of the person having charge of the place of such detention, to permit such person to confer at once with the person so detained and who has desired to see him.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 15. Any officer or person mentioned in Section 13 of this Order, who violates any of the provisions of Sections 13 or 14 of this Order, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than twenty-five days nor more than one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Suspension of Police Officers by Chief.]

SECTION 16. The Chief of Police shall have power to suspend from duty any Police Captain or Police Officer (regular or local) who may be charged by a Police Captain in his report, or by a citizen in a verified complaint, with neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, inefficiency or official misconduct.

In case of charges brought to the notice of the Chief of Police against any Police Captain or Police Officer (regular or local), by any person, which, in his judgment, do not require the immediate suspension of the person charged, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, furnish to the Board of Police Commissioners a copy of such charges, with the name of the person making the same. As soon thereafter as convenient, they shall examine into the truth of said charges, if in their judgment the circumstances require it, and if, on investigation and trial of the offender, the charges be sustained, they shall inflict such punishment as the case may merit.

[Suspension; Charges to be furnished and Copy served on Accused.]

SECTION 17. In case of the suspension of a Police Captain or Police Officer, the Chief of Police shall, within twenty-four hours after such suspension, furnish to the Police Commissioners written charges against the Captain or Officer suspended, specifying the grounds of suspension, and within the same time shall cause to be served upon the accused a copy of such charges.

[Trial of Charges by Police Commissioners.]

SECTION 18. Within one week after the Board of Police Commissioners shall be furnished by the Chief of Police with written charges against any Police Captain or Police Officer, the Police Commissioners shall fix a time for the trial of such charges, and notify the accused thereof, which time shall not be less than two days, nor more than two weeks thereafter. At the time appointed, the Police Commissioners shall meet and proceed to hear, consider and decide upon such charges. The accused shall have the right to defend in person and by counsel. The President of the Board of Police Commissioners shall have power to issue subpoenas, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and, by and with the consent of the other Police Commissioners, to punish for contempt.

[Rendition of Decision upon Charges.]

SECTION 19. Within ten days after the conclusion of the hearing provided for in Section 18, the Police Commissioners shall render their decision upon the charges made:

If the accused be found not guilty of any offense or misconduct, or any inefficiency specified in the charges, he shall be reinstated;

If guilty, he may be suspended or removed from office, in the discretion of the said Commissioners;

If he be reinstated by the Commissioners, he shall be entitled to his pay the same as if he had not been suspended;

If he be suspended, he shall not be entitled to pay during the time his suspension shall continue;

If he be removed from office, his pay shall cease from the time of his suspension.

[Police Commissioners may Appoint and Regulate Local Policemen.]

SECTION 20. In addition to the Regular Police Officers allowed by law, the Board of Police Commissioners are authorized and empowered to appoint Local Policemen, upon the petition of citizens and property owners who may desire their services, whenever in the judgment of said Commissioners the necessities of said city and county require such appointments to be made, and to make and prescribe rules and regulations for their government, provided they shall receive no pay from said city and county.

[Police Officers to be Detailed to Attend at Public Thoroughfares.]

SECTION 21. First.—It shall be lawful for the Chief of Police to select from the Police Force, and designate and appoint a sufficient number of Police Officers to attend on public thoroughfares of said city and county, and control the movement and order the stoppage of vehicles and animals on said thoroughfares, in order that pedestrians who may be passing or repassing, crossing or recrossing said public thoroughfares, may pass and repass, cross and recross the same with safety.

[Police Officers to Control the Movement of Vehicles and Animals over Public Thoroughfares.]

Second.—It shall be lawful for every such Police Officer as shall be selected, designated and appointed by the Chief of Police, as aforesaid, to attend on the public thoroughfares of said city and county, and to control the movement and order the stoppage of vehicles and animals on such thoroughfare, to the end that pedestrians may pass and repass, cross and recross said thoroughfares with safety.

[Persons having Control of Vehicles or Animals to obey Orders of Police Officers in Public Thoroughfares.]

Third.—It shall be the duty of every person driving, using, having the control of any vehicle or animal on the public thoroughfares of said city and

county, to obey the order of any such designated Police Officer, in regard to moving or stopping any such vehicle or animal on such thoroughfare; and any person driving, using or having the control of any vehicle or animal on the public thoroughfares of said city and county, who shall refuse or neglect to obey any order given by such designated officer in regard to moving or stopping any vehicle or animal under his control, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished accordingly.

[Prohibiting the Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons.]

SECTION 22. It shall be unlawful for any person, not being a public officer or traveller, or not having a permit from the Police Commissioners of this city and county, to wear or carry concealed, in this city and county, any pistol, dirk or other dangerous or deadly weapon.

Every person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly. Such persons and no others shall be termed "travelers," within the meaning of this Order, as may be actually engaged in making a journey at the time.

The Police Commissioners may grant written permission to any peaceable person, whose profession or occupation may require him to be out at late hours of the night, to carry concealed deadly weapons for his own protection.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 13, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey.

Absent—Supervisors Drake, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 17, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,599.

RELATING TO THE CARE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Charge of Public Property—Duty of Superintendent of Streets.]

SECTION 1. The Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares shall have the charge and supervision, under the direction of the Mayor and

Board of Supervisors, of all public buildings, streets, highways, bridges, parks, squares, lots and grounds; and it shall be his duty to protect the same against all intrusion, trespass and injury, and to make all necessary repairs and improvements thereon not otherwise provided by law or by order of the Board of Supervisors.

[Employment of Prison Laborers, and how obtained—Escaping, etc.]

SECTION 2. All persons confined in the City Prison, County Jail, or House of Correction, under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, shall be, and are hereby, required to perform labor on the public works or ways in this city and county.

The Chief of Police is hereby authorized and directed, whenever and as often as he shall deem necessary, to make requisition on the Sheriff, or the Superintendent of the House of Correction, for the services of persons who may be in the County Jail or House of Correction, under sentence of imprisonment, to perform such labor as may from time to time be necessary in the City Prison, including the cooking of the food for the prisoners therein confined and the daily cleaning of said prison; and said Sheriff and Superintendent of the House of Correction shall furnish as many of said persons, under sentences of imprisonment, as may from time to time be required by said Chief of Police.

The Sheriff, or Superintendent of the House of Correction, shall furnish as many of said prisoners, under sentence of imprisonment, as may from time to time be required by the Mayor, under a written order to perform the labor or work to be designated in said order; and said Sheriff, and Superintendent of the House of Correction, shall furnish a sufficient number of guards for the safe-keeping of said prisoners, to enforce the performance of the duties and work assigned to and required of the said prisoners, and prevent them from escaping while at work, and while going from and returning to their place of confinement. All prisoners employed on the public works and ways shall be kept at work from the first of October to the first of April, in each year, nine hours each day, and from the first of April to the first of October, in each year, at least ten hours each day. Any prisoner employed outside of the City Prison and County Jail on any public work, who escapes while so employed, or while going to or returning from said public work, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Walking upon or Injuring Grass, Trees, etc., in Public Park or Plaza, and Penalty.]

SECTION 3. No person shall walk or step upon any grass plat, or injure or remove or destroy any grass, flowers, trees or shrubbery, or lie or sleep upon any chair, bench or seat in any improved public park or plaza. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty

of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than three months.

[Permitting Dog to enter Park, and Penalty.]

SECTION 4. No person owning or having the care or control of any dog shall suffer or permit such dog to enter any improved public park or plaza. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars. And any policeman may kill a dog found within the inclosure of any such public park or plaza, or such dog may be impounded.

[Public Squares, when Open.]

SECTION 5. Portsmouth, Washington, Union and Columbia Squares shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning and closed at sunset every day.

[Placing Fence on Public Property, and Penalty.]

SECTION 6. No person shall build, put or keep any fence of any description upon or around, in whole or in part, any public square, park, place, ground or any other public property, or put, place, erect, have or keep on any such public square, park, place, ground or other public property any building, erection or obstruction, article or thing whatsoever, without the previous consent of the Board of Supervisors.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than twenty days nor more than three months.

Every day such fence, building or obstruction is maintained or suffered to remain thereon, after notice has been received from the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares to remove the same, shall constitute a new offense and be punished accordingly.

[Nuisances, etc., upon Streets, etc. Proviso—Chief of Police to Enforce Provisions.]

SECTION 7. No occupant of any premises within the City and County shall place, maintain or continue, or permit to be placed, maintained or continued upon the roadway or sidewalk of the street, lane, alley, place or court in front of such premises, any hay, grain, coal, or any rubbish, dirt, garbage, or any nuisance, for any period of time whatever.

Nor permit any team or vehicle to be driven or backed upon the sidewalk in front of such premises, unless the same shall be so backed or driven into said premises over a regularly constructed entrance way provided for that purpose, to the satisfaction and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets; *provided*, this section shall not be deemed to apply to goods, wares or merchandise in actual course of receipt, delivery or removal on streets lying east of the east line of Kearny street, including that portion of Market street lying east of Kearny street; also on streets lying east of the west line of Second street; but in such portion of the City and County herein described where goods, wares or merchandise are placed upon the sidewalk, they shall be so placed as to afford foot passengers free and unobstructed passage over at least one-half of the official width of the sidewalk.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Section shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one month or by both such fine and imprisonment.

It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to carry out the provisions of this Section, and to cause the arrest of all persons violating any of the provisions thereof. [As amended December 11th, 1883, by Order 1749.]

[Providing Punishment for Prisoners who Refuse to Labor on the Public Works.]

SECTION 8. Any person undergoing or serving out a term of imprisonment in the County Jail of this city and county, under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, who refuses to labor, or does not labor on the public works or ways, when so required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Sheriff is hereby empowered and required to feed any refractory prisoner or prisoners on a diet of bread and water during the time that such prisoner or prisoners refuse to labor, or does not labor on said public works when required, or otherwise violate the discipline of the jail, and to inflict upon such prisoner or prisoners such other and additional punishment by solitary confinement as may be deemed necessary and proper in the judgment of the Committee on Health and Police, during the time that such prisoner or prisoners remain refractory.

Each and every male prisoner incarcerated or imprisoned in the County Jail of this city and county, under and pursuant to a judgment or conviction had by any court having jurisdiction of criminal cases in this city and county, shall, immediately upon their arrival at said County Jail, under and pursuant to a judgment or sentence as aforesaid, have the hair of their head cut or clipped to a uniform length of one inch from the scalp thereof. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff to have enforced the provisions of this Order. [Section].

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 13, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey.

Absent—Supervisors Drake, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 17, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER NO. 1,587.

PROHIBITING OFFENSIVE TRADES, OCCUPATIONS AND NUISANCES, AND DEFINING MISDEMEANORS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Penalty.]

SECTION 1. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Slaughter Houses, Hog Ranches, Tallow Factories, etc. Still Slops and Unwholesome Milk, etc.]

SECTION 2. No person shall:

Establish or maintain any slaughter house;

Slaughter cattle, hogs, calves, sheep, or any other kind of animals;

Pursue, maintain or carry on any other business or occupation offensive to the senses, or prejudicial to the public health or comfort;

Within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, except within that tract of land described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the easterly line of Kentucky street with the southwesterly line of First avenue; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of First avenue to the northwesterly line of I street; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly line of I street to the southwesterly line of Seventh avenue; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Seventh avenue to the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly

line of Railroad avenue to Kentucky street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Kentucky street to the southwesterly line of First avenue and place of commencement.

Within the tract of land last aforesaid no person shall keep any number of hogs or other animals in such a manner as to be offensive to the senses or prejudicial to the public health or comfort.

No person shall:

Render tallow;

Within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, except within the tract of land bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the easterly line of Kentucky street and the southwesterly line of First avenue, thence southeasterly along the line of First avenue to I street; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly line of I street to the bay shore; thence westerly along the line of the bay shore to the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue to Kentucky street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Kentucky street to First avenue and place of commencement.

No person shall:

Feed, or cause to be fed, to any milch cow any still slops or other food calculated to render the milk of such cow unwholesome, or unsuitable for human food;

Sell, deliver, supply or furnish to any person any milk from any cow fed in whole or in part upon still slops, or other food calculated to render the milk of such cow unwholesome and unsuitable for human food;

Sell, deliver or supply to any person any milk from any sick or diseased cow. (As amended January 3, 1883, by Order No. 1706.)

[To Prohibit the Maintenance of Hospitals within certain limits.]

SECTION 3. No person or association shall keep, erect or maintain any hospital within that portion of the City and County bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Lewis and Laguna streets; thence along the easterly line of Laguna street to Market street; thence along the line of Market street to Guerrero street; thence along the easterly line of Guerrero street to Twenty-sixth street; thence along the northerly line of Twenty-sixth street to Potrero avenue; thence along the westerly line of Potrero avenue to Channel street; thence along the line of Channel street to the water front; thence along the water front to Laguna street, the point of beginning.

This Section shall not prohibit the maintenance of hospitals established on or before the first day of January, 1874, or physicians from maintaining rooms for the accommodation and treatment of their private patients.

[Privy-vaults, Drains, etc., to be Connected with Street Sewers, and Traps Constructed.]

SECTION 4. No person shall construct or maintain, or suffer to be or remain upon his or her premises, or premises under his or her control, any privy, or privy vault, cesspool, sink or drain, without connecting the same by means of cement, iron-stone or iron-pipe, with the street sewer, in such a manner that it shall be effectually drained and purified, if there be a sewer in the street on which said premises may be situated with which the same can be connected. Every drain or branch sewer hereafter constructed which shall connect with a dwelling-house or building, or with any privy, privy vault or cesspool, shall be constructed of cement, iron-stone or iron, and be provided with some apparatus or means by which such drain or branch sewer may be effectually flushed and cleansed; and shall also be provided with a trap or apparatus which will effectually prevent the escape of gases from the sewer into such dwelling-house, building, privy, privy vault or cesspool, which trap or apparatus shall, in all cases, when practicable, be placed under the sidewalk and be so constructed and placed that it can be readily and conveniently examined and inspected. (As amended March 30, 1882, by Order No. 1666.)

[Privy-vaults, Construction of.]

SECTION 5. No person shall construct, without the consent in writing of the Health Officer, any privy-vault on premises belonging to him or under his control, unless the walls and bottom of such vault be of stone or brick, laid in cement, and at least eight inches in thickness.

[Privies, etc., when Foul or Offensive, a Nuisance.]

SECTION 6. No person shall suffer or permit any premises belonging to or occupied by him, or any cellar, vault, privy, pool, sewer, or private drain thereon or therein, to become nauseous, foul or offensive, and prejudicial to public health or public comfort.

[Night Carts—Use, etc.—Leaky or Uncovered Swill Carts, etc.]

SECTION 7.—No person shall remove, transfer or transport any part of the contents of any privy, vault, well, sink or cesspool within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, through any of the streets, avenues or public places of said City and County, except the same be removed and transported by means of an air-tight apparatus, or in such a manner as shall prevent the contents of said privy, vault, sink, well or cesspool from being agitated or exposed in the open air during said process of removal or transportation. No person shall remove the contents of any privy, vault, well, sink or cesspool until a permit shall have first been obtained from the Superintendent of Public Streets. Such permit shall be carried by the persons

doing such work, and a copy thereof by each person using any vehicle in the performance of such work, and such permit or copy thereof shall be exhibited on demand of any police officer. Nor use any cart for the conveyance or removal of swill, garbage or filth, at any time, unless the same be perfectly staunch, tight and closely covered with a wooden cover, so as to wholly prevent leakage or smell. Nor use any cart for the conveyance or removal of manure or rubbish unless the same is so constructed and has a canvas cover securely fastened over the top of said cart, to prevent the deposit of such manure or rubbish, in whole or in part, in or upon the streets through which said cart may be driven. (As amended January 6, 1883, by Order 1708.)

[Providing for the Contents of Privies, Vaults and Cesspools, etc., being deposited in Lighters and dumped in the Bay.]

SECTION 8. No person, company or corporation shall deposit or dump, or cause to be deposited or dumped, the contents of any privy, vault or cesspool, or animal matter, or other like matter, upon any lands within the limits of this city and county, or dump or deposit the same from any wharf or bulkhead on the water front of this city and county, except the same be dumped or deposited in a lighter, barge or vessel so constructed as to prevent the escape of noxious gases or odors, detrimental to the public health or comfort. No such lighter, barge or vessel shall remain within two hundred (200) yards of any wharf or bulkhead for a longer period than forty-eight (48) hours before their contents are removed and deposited in the channel of the Bay of San Francisco, at least two thousand (2,000) yards from shore.

[Night Carts under Control of Superintendent.]

SECTION 9. All "night carts" shall be under the control of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares; and the said Superintendent may, for good cause, revoke any permit granted by him.

[Prohibiting the Carrying of Business Signs, etc., or Posting or Painting Advertisements without the Consent of the Owner of Premises, Defacing Bills, etc.]

SECTION 10. No person shall:

1. Upon any sidewalk, carry, bear or support any banner, sign, transparency, framework, device or emblem, intended, or tending or purporting to be used as an advertisement or publication of any trade, profession or business, place of business, office, store or occupation; or
2. Cause or permit to be carried, hauled or drawn on any dray, wagon or other vehicle, on any public street of this city and county, any banner, trans-

parency or framework, intended, or tending or purporting to be used as an advertisement or publication of any amusement or exhibition, place of amusement or exhibition; or

3. On any dray, wagon or vehicle upon the public streets, play or participate in any exhibition or performance, or beat upon a gong or gongs, or play upon any musical instrument, or make any noise having a tendency to frighten horses upon the public streets.

4. Post, stick, stamp, paint or otherwise affix, or cause to be posted, stuck, stamped, painted or otherwise affixed, any bill, poster, notice or advertisement, to or upon any house or part thereof, wall, fence, gate-post, sidewalk, trees or boxes around trees, in any part of the city and county, without first obtaining permission in writing of the owner, agent or occupant of the premises so to do.

Any person or firm whose posters, notices or advertisements are stamped, painted or affixed to or upon any house, wall, fence, gate, sidewalk, trees or boxes around trees, in this city and county, shall, upon the request of the owner, agent or occupant of the premises where such poster, notice or advertisement may be stamped, painted or affixed, remove or cause to be removed the same, within five days from such notice.

No person shall obliterate, deface, remove or destroy a notice, advertisement or bill, lawfully posted by a licensed bill-paster, within a period of ten days after the same shall have been pasted;

Provided, that the date of said posting shall be intelligibly written, stamped, printed or painted on said notice, bill or advertisement.

[To Prohibit the Hauling of Loads exceeding ten thousand pounds in weight, and to Regulate the Width of the Tires of certain Vehicles.]

SECTION 11. No person shall cause or permit to be carried, hauled, or drawn on any truck, dray, or other vehicle belonging to him, or in his charge, or under his control, any load exceeding ten thousand pounds in weight; *provided*, the hauling or moving of a single article weighing more than ten thousand pounds, which cannot be divided or reduced in weight, shall not be prohibited by this section:

No person shall cause or permit to be carried, hauled or drawn on any truck, dray, or other vehicle belonging to him, or in his charge, or under his control, any load exceeding four thousand pounds in weight, unless the tires to the wheels of such truck, dray or other vehicle shall be at least four inches in width, when a load exceeding four thousand pounds, and not exceeding seven thousand pounds, is carried; and at least five (5) inches in width, when a load exceeding seven thousand pounds, and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, is carried.

[Washing Animals and Vehicles, and repairing Vehicles on Streets within certain limits prohibited.]

SECTION 12. No person shall wash, or cause to be washed, any horse, mule, or other animal, or any carriage or any other vehicle in any public street in this city and county, east of the line of Van Ness avenue to Market street; thence along the southwesterly line of Market street to Ninth street; thence along the northeasterly line of Ninth street to the Bay, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and ten o'clock P. M.

No person shall construct or repair any wheeled vehicle, or the wheels or tires of any vehicle, upon a public street within the limits mentioned in this section.

[Standing of Vehicles on Public Streets, Lanes, etc.]

SECTION 13. No person owning, driving, or having control of any wheeled vehicle, excepting hand-carts, shall allow the same to stand or remain, while unharnessed, for more than one hour, at any time between the hours of daylight in the morning and sunset, on any sidewalk or public ground, or in any public street, lane, alley, place or court, within the limits mentioned in section twelve of this chapter.

[Horses afflicted with Glanders.]

SECTION 14. First—Any person who shall keep or have in his possession, within this city and county, any horse afflicted with the disease known as the glanders, shall, within twenty-four hours after having knowledge or being notified thereof by any person, kill and bury the same, or remove it without the limits of this city and county.

[Prohibiting the Sale or Use of Animals having Glanders or any Infectious Disease.]

Second—Any person who shall knowingly sell, or offer for sale, or use, or expose, or who shall cause, or procure to be sold, or offered for sale, or used, or to be exposed, any horse, or other animal, having the disease known as glanders, or farcy, or any other contagious or infectious disease, by such person known to be dangerous to human life, or which shall be diseased past recovery, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Animals having Glanders or Farcy to be deprived of Life.]

Third—Every animal having glanders or farcy shall at once be deprived of life by the owner, or person having charge thereof, upon discovery or knowledge of its condition; and any such owner or person omitting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Horses, etc., must be fastened, and Wheels locked - Fastening to Lamp Post, Hydrants and Trees forbidden - Trucks, Drays and Carts must have Lock-chains.]

SECTION 15. No person having or using any animal:

Shall leave the same without securely fastening the same, except it be attached to a dray, truck or water cart; or, if attached to a dray, truck or water cart, shall leave such animal without first securely locking the wheels of the vehicle to which it is attached.

No person shall:

Hitch or fasten any animal to, or paste any placard or notice upon, or otherwise destroy or injure any lamp-post, hydrant, or any growing or living tree, or any box or case around such tree;

Drive or use any truck, dray, cart, or water-cart, without having attached to the body thereof a suitable chain for locking the wheels thereof.

Any animal hitched or fastened, or left unfastened, in violation of this section may be impounded.

[Injuring Public Lamp Posts or Street Guides—Extinguishing Lights—Vehicles or Beasts of Burden on Sidewalks or Street Crossings; and Prohibiting Street Cars from Obstructing Street Crossings—or Ring Bells or Gongs when not in Motion.]

SECTION 16. No person shall:

Break or injure any public lamp-post; extinguish during the night any public light, or any light maintained at any place for public convenience or safety, or in compliance with any of the provisions of law or the orders of the Board of Supervisors, except he be authorized so to do, remove, or cause the removal of any street guide, or any portion thereof, from any public lamp-post; obliterate, deface, destroy or interfere with any street guide, or any portion thereof, upon or attached to any public lamp-post.

Drive, wheel or draw upon any public sidewalk any vehicle, except hand-carriages for children.

No person having the charge or control of any beast of burden shall cause or permit the same to stand or go upon any public sidewalk or to stand upon any street crossing, or upon the crosswalks thereof, or so near a street crossing or the crosswalks thereof as to obstruct the same; nor shall any driver, engineer or conductor of any street car permit such car to stop or remain upon any street crossing or upon the crosswalks thereof so as in any manner to obstruct the travel over such crossing or crosswalks; *provided*, however, that the foregoing provision shall not apply to cable lines, where the grade of the street is such that the car cannot be stopped beyond a crossing on account of the incline of the street.

No bell or gong of any street car shall be rung or sounded when such car is not in motion, except for the purpose of giving the usual signal for starting, nor shall such starting signal be sounded unless for the purpose of actually starting said car in motion. (As amended May 7, 1883, by Order 1716.)

Concerning the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph—Persons Moving Houses Must Notify the Superintendent.

SECTION 17. No person shall put or place, maintain or suffer to be or remain, any article, thing or matter on or upon the sidewalk, so as to obstruct or interfere with the free access or approach to any signal box of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

Any person moving or intending to move any house or building in, on and through any street or streets, shall give to the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, before commencing to move said house or building, a written notice of the street or streets, route and blocks through, in and on, which the building or house is to be moved.

Such route may be changed with the consent of the Superintendent of Public Streets, by the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, in case the safety of the city require it. Said Superintendent of said Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph shall give the person moving, written notice of such change of route.

Whenever said Superintendent shall receive notice of the removal of any house or building, as aforesaid, or notice from any person that it will be necessary for any purpose to remove, interfere with or disturb any portion of said Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, so that alarms of fire cannot be promptly given, he shall forthwith notify the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the fact, or leave notice thereof at his office.

[Permit Not to be Given Unless a Deposit of Money is Made with the Superintendent to Cover Expense of Fixing and Repairing Telegraph.]

The Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways and the Chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, shall not give permission for the moving or removal of any house or building, unless security in coin, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, is first given to the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph to defray all expenses of said Superintendent in taking charge of, taking down, removing, fixing and repairing said telegraph, or any portion thereof, or any damage thereto, in consequence of the moving or removal of the house or building.

[Injury to Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fitting Key to Lock of Signal Box, False Alarms, etc.]

No person shall:

Break, remove or injure any of the parts or appurtenances of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph without authority or permission from the Superintendent thereof;

Make or fit any key to the lock of any signal box of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph;

Have or retain in his possession, or under his control, a key belonging to or fitted to open the lock of any such signal box, without lawful authority so to do;

Pick or force the lock of any such signal box without the authority or consent of the Superintendent of said telegraph;

Willfully make, or cause to be made, any false alarm of fire, by means of said telegraph or otherwise.

[Notice of Removal of any Portion of Telegraph.]

Whenever it shall be necessary for any person, in the pursuit of a lawful object, to remove, interfere with or disturb any portion of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, he shall give, or cause to be given, to the Superintendent of said telegraph, or to the operator on duty at the office thereof, a notice, which shall be given at least two hours before it shall be necessary to interfere with or disturb any portion of said Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, stating the locality at which and the manner in which it shall be necessary to remove, interfere with or disturb the same; *provided*, no such notice shall be given between the hours of four o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M.

If the Superintendent shall not, within six hours after such notice, take charge of and attend to such removal, disturbance or interference, the person giving, or causing to be given, the notice aforesaid, may proceed, and, without the authority or consent of said Superintendent, take down and remove any portion of said telegraph; *provided*, that no such removal or taking down of the telegraph, or any portion thereof, by any person or persons other than said Superintendent, shall, in any event, take place between the hours of four o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock in the morning. (As amended March 8, 1881, by Order No. 1,619.)

[Providing for the Use of Lamps by Railroad Companies.]

SECTION 18. It shall be unlawful for any locomotive engine, tender, car or train of cars driven or propelled by steam, to move in any direction within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, between sunset and sunrise, without having one or more reflecting lamps, such as are generally used by steam cars, conspicuously placed in front of such engine, tender, car or train of cars, facing the direction in which it may be moving, or when backing in, on the first car, or of a train of cars, facing the direction to which the same is moving, so that the light may be fully reflected upon the track.

Any engineer, brakeman, driver, conductor or other person in charge, running or driving any engine, tender, car or train of cars without the light provided for shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Upon such conviction the company or companies whose servant or agent shall be so convicted shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

[Brick Kilns—Burning Brick Prohibited within Certain Limits.

SECTION 19. No person shall build or cause to be built any brick kiln, or burn or cause to be burned any brick within that portion of the city and county bounded by Steiner street, Market street, Castro street, Thirtieth street, present county road, Serpentine avenue, York street, Twenty-fifth street, Yolo street and the waters of the bay.

[Disturb, etc., Lawful Procession or Assemblage or Funeral, etc., Exhibit, etc., Obscene, Lewd or Indecent Books, etc., or possess the same; Indecent Exposure, etc.; Solicit or employ another to Commit Public Offense; have any Slingshot or Knuckles; Lewd Solicitations, etc.; be Drunk, etc.; Urinate or Stool Publicly.]

SECTION 20. No person shall, without authority of law, disturb, disquiet, or interrupt any

1. School, or school procession;
2. Funeral, or funeral procession;
3. Lawful procession;
4. Assemblage of people met for the purpose of a funeral, or attending a funeral, or the burial of the dead.

No person shall:

5. Offer for sale, exhibit, pass, give, or deliver to another any obscene, lewd, or indecent book, pamphlet, picture, card, print, paper, writing, mould, cast or figure, or have the same in his or her possession unless it is shown that the possession is innocent, or for a lawful purpose;

6. Circulate, or distribute, or cause to be circulated, or distributed, any pamphlets, books, or circulars, treating of, or illustrating, any of the diseases of the sexual organs;

7. Appear in a public place naked, or in a dress not belonging to his or her sex; or in an indecent or lewd dress;

8. Make any indecent exposure of his or her person;

9. Be guilty of any lewd or indecent act or behavior;

10. Exhibit or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representation; or be present as a spectator at any such play or representation, or distribute, circulate or post upon any wall, fence or other public place, or print any bill or placard announcing the performance of any such play or representation.

11. Solicit, employ, or engage another to commit a public offense.

12. Make use of, or have in his possession any slingshot, or other instrument or device, by means of which missiles of any kind or description are hurled or projected;

13. Wear, or carry, any slungshot or knuckles, or instruments of a similar character;

14. Solicit by words, gestures, or knocks, any person passing or being on a public street, or place, to enter any house for lewd purposes;

15. Be drunk in a public place, or place open to public view;

16. Be on any public highway, or in any public place in a state of drunkenness or intoxication, or be on any private premises or in any private house in a state of drunkenness or intoxication, to the annoyance of any other person. (As amended November 16, 1882, by Order No. 1,695.)

[Bathing in the Waters of the Bay.]

SECTION 21. No person shall bathe in the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, within the limits of the city and county,

Between the hours of seven and one-half o'clock A. M. and sunset, without wearing a suitable bathing dress, or

On Sunday within three hundred yards of the shore or off any pier or wharf, between the hours of seven and one-half A. M. and sunset.

[Discharging of Cannon—Permit to be given by the Mayor; Discharge of Fire Arms, etc., within certain limits. Prohibited.]

SECTION 22. No person shall discharge any cannon within that portion of the city and county lying between Larkin and Ninth streets, and the outer line of the streets forming the water front, except by special permission, in writing from the Mayor, which permit shall designate the time and particular locality of the firing, and the number of discharges which are authorized.

A copy of the permit shall be filed by the person obtaining the same, in the office of the Chief of Police, at least two hours before the time of such firing, and the person or persons engaged in the discharge of such cannon shall, on demand of any citizen or peace officer, exhibit the permit by which such firing is authorized.

No person shall discharge any fire-arms of any other description, or any fire-crackers, or bombs, or any fire-works of any kind, character or description, in that portion of the city and county bounded by Devisadero, Fell, Stanyan, Frederick, Fifteenth, Castro, Twenty-sixth and Napa streets, and the outer line of streets forming the water front, or within three hundred yards of any public highway, or upon any ground set apart as a cemetery, or public square, or park, or within three hundred yards of any dwelling-house.

This section shall not be construed so as to prohibit any person from shooting destructive animals within or upon his own enclosure.

It is hereby made the special duty of the Chief of Police, and of every member of the Police Department, to have the provisions of this section, on all occasions, and at all times strictly enforced, and to be prompt and vigilant in arresting all persons guilty of a violation of the same.

[Exploding Blasts.]

SECTION 23. No person shall explode a blast without first covering the same in such a manner as to prevent the fragments of rock or earth from being thrown against or upon adjacent buildings or lots, or upon a public highway.

[Keeping and Storing of Fire-works and of more than Fifty Pounds of Powder prohibited—
Proviso.]

SECTION 24. No person shall receive, keep or store, or have in any one place, more than fifty pounds of gunpowder, or shall erect or maintain any building for the storage or keeping of gunpowder, or for the manufacture or storage of fire-works, except within that part of the city and county, bounded by Railroad avenue on the west, Islais street on the north, county line on the south, and the waters of the bay on the east.

[Scaffolds, how to Construct.]

SECTION 25. No person shall erect, maintain, or use, or cause to be erected, maintained, or used, any scaffold, unless it be of sufficient strength to support the weight that may be placed thereon, and of sufficient width to prevent the persons working thereon, or the materials placed thereon from falling.

[Immoderate Riding or Driving, Kite Flying, etc.]

SECTION 26. No person shall:

1. Immoderately ride or drive any horse upon any public street, or highway, within this city and county.

2. Ride or drive any horse at any rate of speed faster than a walk over or upon any street crossing, within that portion of the city and county bounded by the west line of Stockton street, the northwesterly line of Market street, the southwesterly line of Sixth street, and the water front, or over or upon the Bridge erected over Second street, at the intersection of Harrison street, and known and designated as the "Second street Bridge."

3. Raise or fly a kite within that portion of the city and county bounded by Devisadero, Castro and Twenty-sixth streets; thence to Colusa street; thence easterly along Colusa street to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, and thence northwardly and westwardly along the shore of said bay to the intersection of Devisadero street and the waters of said bay.

4. Play at, or participate in, any game of ball, in any of the public streets of this city and county; or in any unoccupied or vacant lot within this city

and county, without the written or printed permission of the owner of said lot; said permit to be carried by each person engaged in said play, and to be exhibited upon the demand of any Police Officer.

5. Engage upon a public highway in any sport or exercise having a tendency to frighten horses.

6. In any place, indulge in conduct having a tendency to annoy persons passing or being upon the public highway, or upon adjacent premises.

Whenever the free passage of a street or sidewalk shall be obstructed by a crowd (except on occasions of public meeting), the persons composing such crowd shall disperse or move on when directed to do so by a Police Officer.

[Theatrical Performance after Midnight and Beating upon a Gong or Gongs, etc., to disturb the Peace, prohibited.]

SECTION 27. No person shall participate in any theatrical exhibition or performance between 12 o'clock midnight, and daylight in the morning, and no person shall attend or be present at any exhibition or performance, given in violation of this section.

No person participating in any exhibition or performance, in or about any theater, or place of entertainment, or amusement, in this city or county, shall, at any time during such exhibition or performance, disturb the peace or quiet of any neighborhood, by beating or playing upon a gong, or gongs, or by making an unusual noise of any kind; nor shall any person aid or abet in making such disturbance.

[Disturbance of the Public Peace, Obscene and Profane Language, etc.]

SECTION 28. No person shall:

1. Make in any place, or suffer to be made upon his premises or premises within his control, any noise, disorder, or tumult, to the disturbance of the public peace.

2. Utter, within the hearing of two or more persons, any bawdy, lewd, obscene, or profane language, words, or epithets.

3. Address to another, or utter in the presence of another, any words, language, or expression having a tendency to create a breach of the peace.

4. Utter, in any public place, or utter, in the presence or hearing of ten or more persons, any slanderous, or vile, or indecent words, or epithets, of or concerning any person, present, or absent; *unless*, (the burden of proving which shall devolve on the defendant) such slanderous, vile, or indecent words or epithets were true and were uttered with good motives and for justifiable ends.

[To Prohibit Street Begging, and to restrain certain persons from appearing in Streets and public places.]

SECTION 29. No person shall, either directly or indirectly, whether by look, word, sign, or deed, practice begging or mendicancy in, or on any of the

streets, highways, or thoroughfares of the City and County of San Francisco, nor in any public place.

On the conviction of any person for practicing mendicancy or begging, if it shall appear that such person is without means of support, and infirm and physically unable to earn a support or livelihood, or is, for any cause, a proper person to be maintained at the Alms House, such person may be committed to said Alms House.

Any person who is diseased, maimed, mutilated, or in any way deformed, so as to be an unsightly or disgusting object, or an improper person to be allowed in or on the streets, highways, thoroughfares, or public places in this city and county, shall not therein or thereon expose himself or herself to public view.

On the conviction of any person for a violation of any of the provisions of the next preceding clause of this section, if it shall seem proper and just, the fine and imprisonment provided for may be omitted, and such person be committed to the Alms House.

It is hereby made the duty of the Police Officers to arrest any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section.

[Driving Cattle through streets prohibited during certain hours.]

SECTION 30. No person shall drive or cause to be driven any cattle except milch cows and calves through any public street east of Larkin and Ninth streets between the hours of six in the morning and twelve at night, from the first day of April to the first day of October, or between the hours of seven in the morning and twelve at night, from the first day of October to the first day of April; *provided*, it shall be lawful at any hour to drive cattle from the landing at the foot of Second street along King street to Third street; thence to Berry street; thence to Sixth street; thence along Sixth to Townsend street, and along Townsend street to Seventh street; thence to Brannan street, and thence to Ninth street.

[Concerning Dogs running at large.]

SECTION 31. No person owning or having control of any dog shall suffer or permit the same to run at large in any public street; unless,

A license tax for the current year be first paid; and unless,

Such dog has around its neck a collar, and have attached thereto a metallic plate, issued by the Collector of Licenses, having thereon the number of the license issued for said dog, and figures indicating the year for which the license tax has been paid.

Every dog found running at large in violation of this section shall be impounded.

If, on the trial of any person for violating this section, it appear to the Court that any unregistered dog, while running or being at large in any street,

lane or alley of this city and county, did bite any person, the Court may order such dog to be destroyed, and the Chief of Police shall execute such order.

[Prohibiting Employment of Females in Bar-rooms and Females from remaining or being in any Place where Liquors are sold between the hours of six o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M.]

SECTION 32. Every person who causes, procures or employs any female to wait, or in any manner attend, on any person in any dance-cellar, bar-room, or in any place where malt, vinous or spirituous liquors are used or sold, and every female who, in such place, shall wait or attend on any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

No person owing or having charge or control of any drinking cellar, drinking saloon, or drinking place, or any place where malt, vinous or spirituous liquors are sold and used, shall suffer or permit any female to be or remain in such drinking cellar, saloon or place between the hours of six o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M.

No female shall be or remain in such drinking cellar, saloon or place between such hours; *provided*, that this section shall not be constructed so as to apply to hotels or restaurants, or grocery stores where the wife or daughter of the proprietor may happen to be in attendance; or public gardens, or to balls that are not given or held in drinking cellars, drinking saloons or bar-rooms; *provided, further*, that if the ball is given for the purpose of evading the provisions of this order, then this order shall be applicable.

[Houses of Ill-fame Gambling Houses.]

SECTION 33. No person shall, in that portion of the city and county bounded by Larkin, Market, Church, Eighteenth and Channel streets, and the water front, keep or maintain, or become an inmate of, or a visitor to, or shall in any way contribute to the support of:

Any disorderly house; or,

House of ill-fame; or,

Place for the practice of gambling; or,

Knowingly let or underlet, or transfer the possession of any premises for use by any person for any of said purposes.

Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, or imprisonment not less than ten days.

[To Prohibit the Throwing of Dice and Games of Chance for Money in Places open to Public View.]

SECTION 34. No person shall:

Draw numbers, figures, letters or cards, in the nature of a game of chance; throw or count dice, or engage or take part in any way therein, or in any

game of chance of any kind whatever, for money, things in action, property or valuables of any kind whatever,

In a public place; or,

Place open to public view; or,

Where the same may be seen by persons being or passing upon the street; or,

In the presence or view of two or more persons, including those engaged therein;

No person shall permit or suffer the same upon his or her premises or place, or upon any premises or place, under his or her control.

[To Prohibit the "Strap Game," or "Trick of the Loop."]

SECTION 35. It shall be unlawful for any person to:

Win or acquire money or thing of value by means of the game played with a strap, and commonly known as the "Strap Game," or "Trick of the Loop."

Advise or solicit, challenge or provoke another to bet anything of value on the "Strap Game."

It shall be unlawful for any person having the control of any premises to suffer or permit the "Strap Game" to be played for anything of value on such premises.

Any instrument, of whatever texture, which shall be used to play or in attempting to play the "Strap Game" shall be deemed a "strap" within the meaning of this section.

[Prohibiting Cheating or Fraudulent or Dishonest Practices at Card Playing.]

SECTION 36. Every person who, at a game or play at cards, or in betting on a hand or side, at such game or play, shall, by fraudulent or dishonest or cheating trick, art, practice or device, obtain or win for himself or another any money or personal property or valuable thing, with the intent to cheat and defraud, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

Every person who, at the game of "poker," or who, on betting on a hand at cards, as a "poker hand," shall, by the claim, pretense or representation that three or four cards of the same suit beat three aces, or threes of any kind, obtain or take any money, personal property or valuable thing, with intent to cheat and defraud, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

[Prohibiting the Unlawful Possession of Gambling Implements.]

SECTION 37. No person shall have in his possession, unless it is shown that such possession is innocent or for a lawful purpose; any,

1. Faro-box.

2. Faro-table.
3. Faro-layout.
4. Faro-cases.
5. Faro-checks; or.
6. Other implements for playing any banking game.

Every person found in any room or apartment where such gambling implements are discovered shall, unless the contrary appear, be deemed to have possession of the same; provided, that the possession of any of the foregoing implements by a manufacturer of the same shall be deemed innocent and for a lawful purpose.

Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not less than twenty dollars or imprisonment not less than ten days.

[Prohibiting Persons from Taking Intoxicating Liquors into Public Institutions.]

SECTION 38. Any person who shall, without permission of the officer in charge, bring any malt, vinous or intoxicating liquor into:

Any graveyard or cemetery in this city and county;

Any prison in this city and county;

The County Hospital;

The Alms House;

The Industrial School;

The House of Correction;

Shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Providing for the Punishment of Prisoners Escaping from the City and County Hospital.]

SECTION 39. Whenever any person shall be arrested or detained or imprisoned on any criminal charge, in any prison in the City and County of San Francisco, and, on account of sickness or injuries received, shall be removed to the City and County Hospital, it shall be unlawful for such person to escape from said hospital, and any person so escaping shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

[To Prohibit the Use of Masks in the Commission of Robbery and other Crime.]

SECTION 40. It shall be unlawful for any person to wear, or to have in his or her possession, with intent that they, or any of them, should be worn by any person, any mask, disguise or other device for the purpose of evading or escaping discovery, recognition or identification, for robbery or any other public offense committed, or intended to be committed, under cover of such mask, disguise or other device, or the concealment of any person guilty of, charged with, arrested for or convicted of any crime.

[To Prohibit the Unlawful Possession of Burglars' Tools.]

SECTION 41. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession any:

1. Nippers of the description known as Burglars' Nippers;
2. Picklock;
3. Skeleton Key;
4. Key to be used with a bit or bits;
5. Jimmy; or,
6. Other burglars' tool.

Unless it is shown that such possession is innocent, or for a lawful purpose.

[To Prohibit Coolie Servitude.]

SECTION 42. It shall be unlawful for any person:

1. To sell, or attempt to sell, propose, threaten or offer to sell any human being;

2. To claim the services, possession or person of any human being, except as authorized by law;

3. To solicit, persuade or induce any person to be or remain in a state of servitude, except as authorized by law, whether such person receives partial compensation or no compensation;

4. To be, enter, remain or dwell in any brothel or house of ill-fame, except for a lawful purpose;

5. On account of any real or pretended debt due, or pretended to be due, by any person, or any passage money paid for, or money advanced to any person, whether in this State or elsewhere, to hold or attempt to hold the person, or claim the services or possession of any human being, except in cases authorized by law;

6. To exercise or attempt to exercise any control over any human being, except as authorized by law;

7. To demand or receive from any person, any human being, or any money, or thing of value, for or on account of any real or pretended claim to the person, possession or services of any person who was bought, sold, held, claimed, or attempted to be held or claimed, in violation of this section;

8. To threaten any person for receiving, harboring, assisting or marrying any person who was bought, sold, held, claimed, or attempted to be held or claimed in violation of this section;

9. To threaten any person for not paying or promising to pay any demand for money, or anything of value, made in violation of this section;

10. To threaten any person for not restoring, or delivering or promising to restore or deliver, to the claimant or his agent, any person who had been bought, sold, held, claimed, or attempted to be held or claimed, in violation of this section.

[Relating to the Duties of Pawnbrokers and Dealers in Second-hand Clothing.]

SECTION 43. Every person engaged in the business of pawnbroker, or the purchase or sale of second-hand clothing, wares or merchandise, shall keep a book, in which they shall enter, at the time of purchase, in the English language:

1. A true and accurate description of every article purchased by them;
2. The name and residence of the vendor;
3. The amount paid;
4. The date and hour of purchase.

Such book shall be exhibited upon request of any police officer of the permanent police force.

[Peddler's License to be Exhibited.]

SECTION 44. Every peddler of merchandise, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, game, poultry, eggs, cheese, butter and produce, shall, while engaged in peddling, carry on his or her person an unexpired peddler's license, and exhibit such license when requested by any municipal officer.

[To Regulate the Right of Way over and upon the Public Streets, and to Prohibit the Obstruction of Street Railroad Cars.]

SECTION 45. When vehicles are about to meet on any of the streets in the City and County of San Francisco, the drivers of such must turn to the right of the center of the street, except on streets where street railroads are maintained; on such streets the driver of any vehicle, except street cars, must, when about to meet any other vehicle (street cars included), turn his team and vehicle not only to the right of the center of the street, but also to the right of the outer rail of the railway, upon that side of the street nearest the center thereof. And no person shall obstruct the track of any legally authorized street railroad, or hinder, impede or delay any street railroad passenger car. (As amended May 8, 1883, by Order 1,715.)

[Prohibiting, Entrapping, Killing or Destroying Birds.]

SECTION 46. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons hereafter to entrap, kill or destroy any bird or birds in this city and county.

[Deposit of Rubbish and Filth on Streets, etc.—Emptying of Drains—Rubbish and Filth Carried upon Sidewalk.]

SECTION 47. No person shall throw into or deposit upon any public street, highway or grounds, or upon any private premises, or anywhere except in

such places as may be designated for that purpose by the Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways, any glass, broken ware, dirt, rubbish, garbage or filth.

No person owning or having control of any premises shall suffer or permit the drainage or any drain therefrom to empty into or upon any other premises or public square, street or highway, except by permission of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors on Health and Police.

No person upon any sidewalk shall carry a basket or baskets, bag or bags, suspended from or attached to poles across or upon the shoulder, and no person on any sidewalk shall carry, so as to be offensive to pedestrians, any rubbish, garbage or filth.

[Misdemeanor at Common Law.]

SECTION 48. Every act or offense which is a misdemeanor at common law and not defined by statute of this State or order of the Board of Supervisors is a misdemeanor in this city and county.

[Assemblage of Minors and Disturbances of Minors on Streets at Night Prohibited.]

SECTION 49. It shall be unlawful for three or more persons under twenty-one years of age to congregate or assemble, or engage in any sport or exercise, or make or endeavor to make any noise or disturbance on any public thoroughfare, or on any street or street crossing, court or alley, in this city and county, between the hours of eight (8) o'clock P. M. and daylight in the morning.

[Prohibiting Posting of Notices, etc., on Telegraph Poles.]

SECTION 50. It shall be unlawful for any person to paste, paint, affix or fasten on any telegraph pole in the City and County of San Francisco any advertisement, bill, notice or advertising device; and it shall be the duty of every person named in any advertisement, bill, notice or advertising device which is now or may be posted, painted, affixed or fastened on any telegraph pole in said city and county, immediately to remove such advertisement, bill, notice or advertising device.

[Prohibiting the Commission, etc., of any Act Injurious to Public Morals or Public Safety.]

SECTION 51. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit any act, or omit any duty, which act or omission either:

First—Amounts to a public wrong; or

Second—Openly outrages decency; or

Third—Is injurious to public morals, or public health, or public safety; or,

Fourth—Tends directly to produce a breach of the peace.

[Prohibiting the Counseling or Soliciting of any Person to Commit a Felony, Misdemeanor, Crime or Public Offense.]

SECTION 52. It shall be unlawful for any person, by word or act, or deed, or by word, language or expression, oral, written or printed, to advise, advocate, encourage, incite, ask, request, order, counsel, solicit, endeavor to induce or persuade, state, suggest or propose to another or others, to commit or cause to be committed, any felony, misdemeanor, or crime, or public offense whatsoever, then, or at any future or indefinite time, or upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or fact, or upon the compliance or non-compliance by any person or persons, or associations or corporation, with any term or condition, or upon the performance or non-performance of any act or deed.

[Prohibiting any Person from Threatening to Commit a Felony, Misdemeanor, Crime or Public Offense.]

SECTION 53. It shall be unlawful for any person, by word, act or deed, or by word, language or expression, oral, written or printed, to threaten to commit, or to threaten to cause to be committed, any felony, misdemeanor, crime or public offense whatsoever, then or at any future or indefinite time, or upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or fact, or upon the compliance or non-compliance of any person or persons, or association or corporation, with any term or condition, or upon the performance or non-performance of any act or deed.

[Prohibiting any Person from Using any Language for the Purpose of Wrongful Intimidation]

SECTION 54. It shall be unlawful for any person to use or utter any words, language or expression conveying or suggesting any threat, conditional or otherwise, for the purpose of wrongful intimidation. These provisions shall apply, whether the intimidation is intended for the community or for a class, or for one or more persons, and whether said person or persons are present or absent at the time of the use or utterance of said words, or language or expression.

[Prohibiting any Person from Using any Language Claiming to have the Power to cause the Commission of any Act, which, if Committed, would be a Crime.]

SECTION 55. It shall be unlawful for any person, by word, language or expression, oral, printed or written, to state, represent, pretend, claim, utter or assert that if he or she had given, or would give, any order, advice, encouragement, request, counsel, solicitation, statement, suggestion or proposal to another or others, to commit or do any act, or omit any duty--the commission of which act or the omission of which duty is a crime--it would have been or would be done, committed or omitted, or to claim or assert any such power, control or command over any person or persons.

[Prohibiting any Person from Proposing or Offering to Lead Others to Commit a Crime.]

SECTION 56. It shall be unlawful for any person to propose or offer to commit, or to lead others to commit, or state that he will lead or is ready to lead others to commit any crime.

[Prohibiting the Exhibition or Display in any Public Place, of any Emblem, Representation or Language Injurious to Public Morals or Safety.]

SECTION 57. It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit or display in any public place, meeting or procession, any emblem, transparency, representation, motto, language, device, instrument or thing, for purposes of intimidation, or which has a tendency to disturb the public peace or to excite a riot, or which is injurious to public morals, public safety, or which is contrary to public decency.

[Carcasses of Animals to be used for Food, not to be Exposed to View when being Moved or Transported in Wagons or Carts, through the Streets.]

SECTION 58. No person shall move or transport any beef, mutton, veal, pork, or the carcass of any animal used for food, through the streets of this city and county, unless the same be moved or transported in wagons or carts, so constructed and covered as to protect it entirely from dust and dirt, and so that the same may not be exposed to view, during the course of said transportation.

[Prohibiting any Person placing Wires on Poles or Fixtures of the Fire Alarm Telegraph or Falsely Representing Himself as an Employee of said Telegraph.]

SECTION 59. It shall be unlawful for any person, or corporation, to run any wire on any of the telegraph poles or fixtures of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph of the City and County of San Francisco, or to run, erect, or maintain any wire, crossing or running parallel to any wire of said Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, within a distance of six feet. It shall be unlawful for any person, with intent to deceive, falsely to represent himself to be an employee of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph of the City and County of San Francisco.

[Prohibiting Shops and Markets from being Kept Open on Sundays, for the Sale of Meats.]

SECTION 60. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell meats at retail on Sundays, or to open or keep open on Sundays, within the limits of this city and county, any retail shop or market for the sale of meats.

[Persons Prohibited from Keeping or Visiting any Place, House or Room where Opium is Smoked.]

SECTION 61. No person shall, in the City and County of San Francisco, keep or maintain, or become an inmate of, or visit, or shall, in any way, contribute to the support of any place, house, or room, where opium is smoked, or where persons assemble for the purpose of smoking opium, or inhaling the fumes of opium.

[Prohibiting the Production or Exhibition of any Play or Representation tending to Profane Religion.]

SECTION 62. It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit, or take any part in exhibiting in any theatre, or other place, where money is charged for admission, any play, or performance, or representation, displaying, or intended to display, the life or death of Jesus Christ, or any play, performance, or representation, calculated or tending to profane or degrade religion.

[Keeping of Swine or More than Two Cows Prohibited within Portions of the City; East of Fillmore and Northeast of Sixteenth Streets.]

SECTION 63. No person or persons shall keep or cause to be kept any swine whatsoever, nor more than two cows, within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Lombard street with the waters of the Bay, thence along Lombard street to Broderick street, thence southerly along Broderick street to Waller street, thence easterly along Waller street to Devisadero street, thence southerly on Devisadero street to Ridley street, thence easterly on Ridley street to Castro street, thence southerly on Castro street to Seventeenth street, thence westerly on Seventeenth street to Douglass street, thence southerly on Douglass street to Twenty-sixth street, thence easterly on Twenty-sixth street to Harrison street, thence northerly along Harrison street to Channel street, thence along Channel street to the waters of the Bay, thence following the water front and waters of the Bay to the point of commencement. (As amended January 6, 1883, by Order No. 1,705.)

[Use of Air Guns, Muskets, Guns or Instruments, projecting Bullets or Missiles, by Elastic Force of Air, Prohibited.]

SECTION 64. No person within the limits of this city and county shall use or discharge an air gun, or musket, or gun, or instrument of any kind, character or description, which throws or projects bullets or missiles to any distance by the elastic force of the air.

[Improper Representations to Persons in Regard to Supervisors or School Directors Prohibited.]

SECTION 65. Every person who obtains or seeks to obtain money or other thing of value from another person, upon any pretense, claim or representation that he can or will influence in any manner the action of any member of the Board of Supervisors or Board of Education, or any Committee of the Board of Supervisors or Board of Education, in regard to any vote, appointment or action, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; *provided*, that this order shall not be deemed to apply to any person who appears before any such Board or Committee in a public manner to advocate any claim or action.

[Children, Persons having Control of—Prohibited from Exhibiting, Using, or Employing Children Under Fourteen Years of Age for Indecent or Immoral Purposes, or at any Business, Exhibition or Vocation Injurious to Health or Dangerous to Life and Limb.]

SECTION 66. First—Any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years, who shall exhibit, use, or employ, or who shall in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person, to be exhibited, used or employed in or for the vocation, occupation, practice, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire-walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat, in any place whatsoever; or for or in any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice whatsoever; or for or in any business, exhibition or vocation, injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child; or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court; *provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music; nor the employment of any child as a musician at any concert or other musical entertainment, on the written consent of the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco.

[Persons Prohibited from Having, Using or Employing Children Under Fourteen Years of Age for Purposes Mentioned in this Section.]

Second—Every person who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age, and for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, shall be guilty of a like offense and punished by a like punishment as herein provided.

[Persons Guilty of Misdemeanor, in Wilfully Causing or Permitting Children to Suffer Pains or Injury.]

Third—Every person who shall wilfully cause or permit any child to suffer or who shall inflict thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering; or who, having the care or custody of any child, shall wilfully cause or permit the life or limb of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or who shall wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or limb may be endangered, or its health shall be likely to be injured, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished as provided in this section.

[Fines, etc., Collected where Prosecutions are Instituted by, to Enure to the Benefit of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."]

Fourth—All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed and collected under the provisions of this section, in every case where the prosecution was instituted or conducted by the Society first incorporated for the "Prevention of Cruelty to Children," under an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children," approved April 3, 1876, shall enure to such society in aid of the purposes for which it was incorporated.

[Regulating the Construction of Laundries.]

SECTION 67. All buildings erected and used as Laundries, within the corporate limits of the city and county, on and after March, 1st, 1880, shall be constructed but one story in height, with brick or stone walls, not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness, covered with a metal roof, and provided with metal or metal-covered doors and window-shutters.

[Prescribing the kind of Buildings in which Laundries may be Located.]

SECTION 68. It shall be unlawful from and after the passage of this Order for any person or persons to establish, maintain or carry on a Laundry within the corporate limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without having first obtained the consent of the Board of Supervisors, except the same be located in a building constructed either of brick or stone.

[Prohibiting the Erection of Scaffolding on the Roofs of Buildings without Permission of the Board of Supervisors.]

SECTION 69. It shall be unlawful for any person to erect, build or maintain, or cause to be erected, built or maintained, over or upon the roof of any building now erected or which may hereafter be erected within the limits of

said city and county, any scaffolding, without first obtaining the written permission of the Board of Supervisors, which permit shall state fully for what purpose said scaffolding is to be erected and used, and such scaffolding shall not be used for any other purpose than that designated in such permit.

[Prohibiting Persons from having in their possession Lottery Tickets, or any Tools, or Instruments used or intended to be used in making said Tickets.]

SECTION 70. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession, unless it be shown that such possession is innocent, or for a lawful purpose, any

Lottery Ticket;

Ticket, certificate, paper or instrument purporting, or representing, or understood to be, or to represent any ticket, chance, share, or interest in or depending upon the event of any lottery;

Tool, instrument, stamp or device used or intended to be used in or for contriving, setting up, preparing or drawing any lottery, or used or intended to be used in or for contriving, preparing, making, writing, printing, stamping, or getting ready for sale or distribution any lottery ticket or tickets.

Every person found in any room, office, apartment, or place, where any of such articles above enumerated are discovered, shall, unless the contrary appears, be deemed to have possession of the same.

[Prohibiting Persons from becoming Inmates of or Visitors to any Office, Room, etc., for the Sale or Preparation of Lottery Tickets, or for the Drawing of any Lottery, etc.]

SECTION 71. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, to become an inmate of or visitor to, or in any manner contribute to the support of

Any office, room or place, where any lottery is or is about to be contrived, prepared, set up, proposed, or drawn;

Any office, room or place for the sale of or for registering the number of any ticket in any lottery. (As amended March 30th, 1882, by Order No. 1665.)

[Prohibiting Persons from exposing for sale or selling any Animal upon the Public Streets, etc.]

SECTION 72. No person shall expose for sale or sell, or cause to be exposed for sale or sold upon any of the streets of this city and county, any horse, mule, cow, bull, steer, or any animal of any description whatsoever; and all sales of stock as aforesaid must be conducted in yards, enclosures or buildings securely constructed so as to prevent such animals as aforesaid from breaking loose and entering any of the streets of this city and county; and all animals intended for sale in such yards, enclosures or buildings, shall be

conveyed thereto before the hour of 8 o'clock A. M., and not removed therefrom before the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., except in the cases of broken horses or mules, which shall be led by halter or bridle. (As amended February 28, 1872, by Order 1,663.)

[Prohibiting Persons (other than owners) from releasing Animals from Hitching Posts, or taking possession of any Animal on the Public Streets, other than to deliver the same to the Police or the Poundkeeper—Proviso.]

SECTION 73. No person within the City and County of San Francisco shall unhitch, unfasten, or release from any hitching-post, or from any other mode of fastening, any horse, mare, gelding or mule, whether the same be under saddle, attached to a vehicle, or without either saddle or harness, unless by and with the consent of the owner thereof, or of the person under whose immediate charge and control such horse, mare, gelding or mule may legally be at the time of said unhitching, unfastening or releasing. Nor shall any person within said city and county take possession of, ride, drive, lead away, or use in any manner whatsoever, any horse, mare, gelding or mule found hitched to any hitching-post, or otherwise secured upon any of the public streets, or upon any private property, or found unhitched, unfastened and loose upon the public streets of said city and county, unless with the consent of the owner thereof, or of the person under whose immediate legal care and control the said horse, mare, gelding or mule may at the time be.

Provided, that any Police Officer may, in the discharge of his duty, remove to the public Pound, or any other place of safety, any horse, mare, gelding or mule improperly fastened, or found trespassing or astray upon any of the streets of this city. Also, *provided*, that any person may take charge of any horse, mare, gelding or mule, either under saddle or in harness, or attached to a vehicle, or without either saddle or harness, found trespassing and loose upon any public street; but in such case, said person shall either lead, drive or ride such horse, mare, gelding or mule at a pace not faster than a walk, and shall deliver the same to the first Police Officer he may see, and failing to meet such officer, then at the nearest police station to the place at which he may have found and taken possession of said horse, mare, gelding or mule, or at the Public Pound, if such horse, mare, gelding or mule shall have been found and taken possession of nearer to said Public Pound than to a Police Station. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order [Section] shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not more than six months, or by both such fine or imprisonment. (As amended October 16, 1883, by Order 1,742.)

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, July 26, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

Absent—Supervisor Doane.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, July 28, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,588.

RELATIVE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 1. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both.

[Sidewalks, Width and Construction.]

SECTION 2. Every sidewalk in that portion of the city lying east of Sansome street and north of Market street shall be one-sixth of the width of the street of which it shall form a part.

Except where sidewalk of greater width have heretofore been ordered by the Board of Supervisors, and wholly or partially constructed.

Provided, further, that, upon the petition of the owners of one-half in frontage of the lots and lands fronting on any one block in said portion of the city, the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares may allow the sidewalks in said block to be constructed of the width and in the manner prescribed for that portion of the city west of Sansome street and north of Market street.

Also, *provided*, that all sidewalks constructed hereafter on the streets forming the water-front of this city and county shall be fifteen feet in width.

In other parts of the city the width of every sidewalk shall be as follows:

In any street less than forty feet wide, one-fifth the width of the street, except when otherwise ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

In all streets not less than forty feet and less than fifty feet wide, ten feet.

In all streets not less than fifty feet and less than sixty feet wide, thirteen feet.

In all streets not less than sixty feet and less than seventy feet wide, fifteen feet.

In all streets not less than seventy feet and less than eighty feet wide, eighteen feet.

In all streets not less than eighty feet and less than one hundred feet wide, nineteen feet.

In all streets one hundred or more feet wide, twenty-two feet.

Provided, that the sidewalks in Valencia street, between Market and Twenty-sixth streets; in Mission (except from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street), Howard, Folsom and Harrison streets, southwest of Ninth street; Alameda, El Dorado, Santa Clara, Mariposa, Solano, Butte and Napa streets, from Potrero avenue to Harrison street; Jersey, Hampshire, York, Florida and Columbia streets, from Napa street to Channel street, and in Sixteenth street, shall be fifteen feet wide.

In Mission street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, fifteen feet and six inches wide.

Every sidewalk shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways, so as to have an even surface, and shall rise from the curb at the rate of one-fifth of an inch to every foot of width. All plank sidewalks shall be constructed of plank at least two inches in thickness, well spiked down to each sill.

The sills of the plank sidewalks shall be of redwood, at least three inches thick and six inches wide, and shall be placed not more than three feet apart.

[Sidewalks in Certain Streets to be of Brick, Stone or Asphaltum.]

SECTION 3. All sidewalks which may hereafter be laid down on:

Kearny, Montgomery, Sansome, Battery and Front streets, between Broadway and Market streets;

Jackson, Washington, Merchant, Clay, Commercial, Sacramento, California, Pine and Bush streets, between Kearny and Front streets;

Sutter, Post, Geary and O'Farrell streets, between Market and Powell streets;

Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, between Market and Folsom streets;

Market street, between First and Sixth and Battery and Taylor streets;

Montgomery avenue, between Montgomery and Stockton streets;

Shall be constructed of the best quality of stone flagging or asphaltum.

[Curbs of Sidewalks—How Constructed.]

SECTION 4. The curb of every sidewalk shall correspond to the official grade of the street of which such sidewalk shall form a part, except when otherwise ordered by the Board of Supervisors; and the curb of every angular corner shall be constructed with a radius, so as to meet and conform to the curb of the intersecting streets. In paved or macadamized streets within the fire limits the curbs of the sidewalks shall be of cut or hammered stone—every stone, if laid on a brick or stone wall, being at least eight inches square and, if not laid on such wall, at least six inches in thickness, sixteen inches in depth and four feet in length. All wooden curbs of sidewalks shall be constructed of redwood planks not less than four inches in thickness, sixteen inches in width and six feet in length.

[Buildings not to Extend over Line of Streets—Proviso: Porches, Doorways, Windows.]

SECTION 5. No person shall maintain, or construct, or place, or cause to be constructed or placed, on premises belonging to him, or in his possession, or under his control, any building which shall extend over the line of the street, without permission of the Board of Supervisors.

[Areas and Vaults under Sidewalks, Sidewalks over Vaults, etc.—How Constructed.]

SECTION 6. No person shall construct, or cause or suffer to be constructed, under the sidewalk adjoining any premises belonging to him, or in his possession, or under his control, any area or vault, except in conformity with the following specifications:

1. Areas shall be constructed and used only for the purpose of affording light to basements or cellars, and for receiving and shipping goods and merchandise, and they shall be securely enclosed, and covered with substantial gratings constructed with spaces not to exceed one inch in width between the bars, or thick dead-light glass, permanently fixed flush with the surface of the sidewalk.

2. No vault shall extend beyond the official line of the sidewalk.

The outer walls of such vaults shall be constructed under or within the official line of the sidewalk, and shall be of brick or stone, or brick and stone together, not less than twelve inches in thickness in any case; and if the same be more than six feet in height, then not less than sixteen inches in thickness for the lower half thereof, and not less than twelve inches in thickness for the upper half; and all such walls shall have footing courses projecting at least six inches on the inside thereof.

All sidewalks over vaults or areas shall be securely supported by arches constructed of brick, stone or iron, so as to be capable of sustaining at least 600 pounds weight to every superficial foot thereof, and the use of wood to sustain or support sidewalks over vaults or areas is hereby prohibited.

No aperture through the sidewalk into a vault shall exceed a superficial area of twenty-four square feet.

Every such aperture shall be covered with an iron cover, and shall be securely closed when not in actual use.

Every such cover shall have a bearing of at least one inch, and shall be so placed as to be flush with the surface of the sidewalk.

[Entrance to Building, Descent and Ascent—How Constructed.]

SECTION 7. No person owning or having the control of any building shall maintain any approach or entrance thereto from the sidewalk, except in accordance with the following provisions:

1. No entrance which shall be a descent from the sidewalk shall occupy more than three-tenths of the width of the sidewalk, nor more than four feet thereof.

Every such entrance in general use shall be inclosed with a permanent railing at least three feet high.

Every such entrance not in general use shall be securely covered at all times during the night, and at all times during the day when not in actual use.

2. No approach to a building which shall be an ascent from the sidewalk shall occupy more than three tenths of the width of the sidewalk nor more than four feet thereof, nor be more than five feet in height, and shall be protected by balusters and railing, built to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares.

[Awnings, Shades and Balconies.—How Constructed.]

SECTION 8. No person owning or occupying any building fronting upon any public street, shall construct, or cause to be constructed or maintained, any awning, shade or balcony before such building and extending over the sidewalk, except in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Such awning, balcony or shade shall be securely placed and supported without posts.

2. The lowest part thereof shall be at least ten feet above the level of the curb.

3. Every awning, shade or balcony, not extending to the line of the curb, shall have a gutter and a spout to conduct the water to the building, and thence to the outer line of the sidewalk.

4. No awning, shade or balcony shall extend beyond the outer line of the sidewalk.

[Signs, Advertisements and Flags on or over Streets and Sidewalks.]

SECTION 9. No person owning or occupying any building or premises fronting upon a public street shall:

Place or cause to be placed, or maintain, or suffer, upon the street or sidewalk in front of such building or premises, any sign or advertisement, except such as occupy no space;

Place or cause to be placed, maintain or suffer, upon the front of any building or premises, any sign or advertisement which shall project over or upon the sidewalk, and all signs shall be securely fastened to the wall of such building for their whole length in such a manner as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Streets;

Suspend or cause to be suspended, maintain, or suffer, over the street or sidewalk in front of any building or premises, any sign, advertisement or flag, except upon holidays, election days and days of public parade or display, and then only when the same shall be secured in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent of Streets.

All persons maintaining or having a sign or advertisement upon or above the front of or on any portion of any building or premises of which he is the owner or occupant, or over which he has control, shall, upon notice from the Superintendent of Streets, cause such sign or advertisement to be placed, secured and fastened in such manner as the said Superintendent of Streets may direct. And failing to comply with the notification and direction of said Superintendent, it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the removal forthwith of such sign or advertisement as being dangerous to life and limb. (As amended April 5, 1882, by Order 1,668.)

[Piling or Capping Street without Permission Forbidden.]

SECTION 10. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, without permission from the Board of Supervisors, to pile, cap or otherwise obstruct any street or portion of any street, lane, alley, place or court, laid down and designated upon the official map of the City and County of San Francisco, or declared an open public street by any resolution or order of the Board of Supervisors, whether such street be graded or otherwise.

Every day during which any pile or piles, cap or caps, or other obstructions, unlawfully placed in any portion of any of the streets aforesaid, shall be allowed to remain there by the person or persons so unlawfully placing them there, after notice from the Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways to remove the same, shall constitute a new offense.

[Owners or Occupants of Premises must not permit Dirt, etc., to remain on Street in Front thereof—Obstructions Forbidden.]

SECTION 11. No person shall put, place or suffer to remain anywhere upon a public way, street or highway, and no person owning, occupying or having control of any premises shall suffer to be or remain in front thereof, upon the sidewalk or the half of the street or way next to such premises, any broken ware, glass, filth, rubbish, refuse papers, garbage or dirt at any time.

The owner or owners, tenant or tenants, occupant or occupants, or lessee of any building, land or premises, if required by the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, shall, within three days after notice, at his her or their own expense, remove all earth; sand, rock, stones, dust, filth, rubbish, garbage, hay, straw and matter that may have accumulated in front of his, her or their said building, land or premises, from the line of said property to the center of the street.

No person shall place or caused to be placed, anywhere upon any public way, street or sidewalk, and no person owning, occupying or having the control of any premises, shall suffer to remain in front thereof, upon the sidewalk or the half of the street or way next to such premises, anything which shall obstruct the passage of such street or sidewalk for more than one hour at a time.

[Provisions of the Previous Section—When not Applicable.]

SECTION 12. The preceding section shall not apply to:

1. Goods or merchandise in actual course of receipt, delivery or removal;
2. Lamp-posts or hydrants erected by permission of the Board of Supervisors;
3. Ornamental trees planted along the outer line of the sidewalk, within the curbs;
4. Barriers for the protection of ornamental trees;
5. Watering troughs, placed by permission of the Board of Supervisors, upon sidewalks, for the accommodation of the public;
6. Materials being used in the construction or repair of any building, if such materials shall not occupy more than one-third of the whole width of the street in front of such building and if notice in writing of the intention of the person by or for whom such construction or repair may be made, to deposit materials upon the street, shall have been previously filed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares. (As amended March 29, 1881.—Order No. 1623.)

[Temporary Sidewalks must be Laid in Front of Buildings being Erected.]

SECTION 13. It shall be unlawful to continue the erection of any building, within the fire limits, or cover the same with mastic or other coating of mortar, unless a temporary or permanent sidewalk shall be laid on the outer half of the width of the sidewalk, next the curb, for the use of foot passengers, and unless a good, strong fence, at least twelve feet high, shall be erected inclosing the inner half of the width of the sidewalk, so as to afford foot passengers protection from falling brick, timber, mortar and debris from said building. Such sidewalk shall be constructed, and all building operations shall be conducted, so that foot passengers shall have a free and unobstructed passage over at least the outer one-half of the official width of the sidewalk

next the curb. No excavation of sidewalks within the fire limits shall be made unless a permit, in writing, shall previously have been obtained from the Superintendent of Public Streets, which permit shall not in any case be for a longer period than fifteen days, and shall provide for a strict compliance with all the conditions of this Section. (As amended May 1, 1881, by Order No. 1714.)

[Barriers in Front of Premises below Grade.]

SECTION 14. Any person owning or having the control of any premises fronting on a public street and below the grade thereof, shall, within five days after notice from the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares requiring him to do so, and without expense to the city and county, erect suitable barricades upon the inner line of the sidewalk in front of such premises.

[Barriers around Dangerous Portions of Street—Lighted Lanterns to be maintained at Night.]

SECTION 15. Any person by whom, or under whose immediate direction, or by whose immediate authority, as principal or as contractor or employer, any portion of a public street may be made dangerous, shall:

Erect, and, so long as the danger may continue, maintain around the portion of the street or highway so made dangerous, a good and substantial barrier;

Cause to be maintained during every night, from sunset till daylight, a lighted lantern at the ends of a portion of a street so made dangerous, and every side of a street-crossing so made dangerous.

* [Breaking up of Surface of Street—Streets broken up to be put in Good Condition.]

SECTION 16. No person shall, in any manner or for any purpose:

Break up, dig up, disturb, undermine or dig under, or cause to be dug up, broken up, disturbed, undermined or dug under, any public street, highway or place;

Tear up, break or loosen any stones, lumber, planks, blocks or materials of a street or alley;

Take or carry away any stones, lumber, planks, blocks or materials of a street or alley; or any free or loosened stones, lumber, planks, blocks or materials of a street or alley;

Fill in, put, place thereon, or deposit in or upon any public street, highway or place, any earth, sand, dirt, clay, manure or rock;

Without the permission of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares:

Except the duly authorized agents of corporations duly organized for the purpose of supplying this city and its inhabitants with water or gas, or rail-

road corporations, whenever the right of way shall have vested in such corporations, when they shall find it necessary to dig up, break, disturb, dig under or undermine a public street, highway or place, for the purpose of laying or gaining access to their pipes and mains.

Any person who, being permitted or authorized so to do, as aforesaid, shall have broken up, dug up, disturbed, undermined or dug under any public street, highway or place, shall as soon as possible complete the work for which said street, highway or place shall have been so broken up, dug up, disturbed, dug under or undermined, and shall without delay put the street, highway or place in as good condition as it was before it was so broken up, dug up, disturbed, dug under or undermined, and remove all surplus sand, clay, earth, dirt, manure or rubbish.

[Construction of Branch Sewers and Drains—Permits Required.]

SECTION 17. No person or persons shall connect a branch sewer or drain with the main sewer in a public street, or shall place an asphaltum tank, boiler or kettle upon a public street for any purpose whatever, nor shall place any materials for use in the construction or repair of any building, upon any public street, without first obtaining a written permit from the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, which permit shall designate, as the case may be, the kind of material to be used in the construction of the branch sewer or drain, and in what manner the same shall be connected with the main sewer; the locality where said asphaltum tanks, boilers or kettles shall be placed, and the kind and character of work to be performed, and the locality where materials to be used in the construction and repair of a building may be placed.

The party or parties applying for such permit, before receiving the same, shall deposit with the Superintendent of Public Streets, etc., the sum of thirty dollars in gold coin, as security to the City and County of San Francisco that said party or parties so depositing will construct said branch sewer or drain according to the directions and to the satisfaction of said Superintendent of Streets, etc.; or construct or perform asphaltum work, and remove asphaltum tanks, boilers or kettles from the street; or complete the construction or repair of the building, as the case may be, and remove the dirt, debris and materials from the street.

And in all cases of tearing up or disturbing a street, or in the construction, etc., of a branch sewer or drain, that portion of the street torn up or disturbed shall, on the completion of the work, be placed in as good condition as it was at the commencement of the work, and all depressions, etc., occurring, or repairs which may be necessary, during a period of ninety days thereafter, shall be immediately performed by the party or parties who obtained a permit to tear up or disturb the street, so that at the expiration of said period the contour of that portion of the street shall correspond and be similar to the remaining portion of the roadway.

The party or parties obtaining this permit shall prosecute said work without unnecessary delay, and shall at the time specified within said permit, or upon completion of said work, if sooner performed, leave the street in as good condition as it was at the commencement of the work.

And in the event that the party or parties so depositing, or their agent or employees, shall refuse or neglect to comply with any or all of the above-named conditions, and such other conditions as may be imposed by said Superintendent of Public Streets, etc., to carry out the provisions of this section, then it shall be and is hereby made the duty of said Superintendent of Streets, etc., to use so much of the above-named deposit as he may find necessary to place the street in as good a condition as it was before the commencement of the work, refunding to the party so depositing any unexpended portion of any such money deposited, or all thereof, in the event of the work being satisfactorily performed without expenditure from such deposit, provided that no money so deposited and remaining unexpended shall be returned within a period of ninety days after the completion of the work for which the permit was granted.

[Streets; Certain Limits—How Macadamized.]

SECTION 18. When any public street or highway in that portion of said city and county lying east of Jones and Seventh streets, shall be ordered to be macadamized, the road-bed shall be properly formed so that the cross-section thereof shall conform to the cross-section of the street when macadamized; the work shall be done with blue gneiss or trap rock, and shall be fourteen (14) inches in thickness in the center of the street, and shall be ten (10) inches in thickness at the sides, and shall rise at the rate of one-half inch to every foot from the curb to the center line of the street, so as to form a proper crown, to be well watered, and then to be well rolled down with a roller of at least two thousand pounds in weight.

When any public street or highway in that portion of said city and county lying west of Jones and Seventh streets shall be ordered to be macadamized, the work shall be done in the manner aforesaid, except that in addition to said blue gneiss and trap rock, the best quality of red rock may be used.

No street or highway, ordered to be macadamized, shall be accepted by the city and county unless the work shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

[Streets within Certain Limits Not to be Laid with Plank, and Penalty for Violation.]

SECTION 19. No person shall lay, or cause to be laid anew, with plank, the roadway of any portion of a public street or highway within that portion of this city and county bounded by a line commencing at a point where the easterly line of Front street intersects the northwesterly line of Market street, and running thence along said easterly line of Front street to the northerly

line of Vallejo street; thence along the northerly line of Vallejo street to the westerly line of Battery street; thence along the westerly line of Battery street to the northerly line of Pacific street; thence along the northerly line of Pacific street to the easterly line of Dupont street; thence along the easterly line of Dupont street to the northerly line of Filbert street; thence along the northerly line of Filbert street to the westerly line of Powell street; thence along the westerly line of Powell street to the southerly line of Clay street; thence along the southerly line of Clay street to the westerly line of Stockton street; thence along the westerly line of Stockton street and its continuation to the southeasterly line of Market street; thence along the southeasterly line of Market street to the southwesterly line of Fourth street; thence along the southwesterly line of Fourth street to the southeasterly line of Harrison street; thence along the southeasterly line of Harrison street to the northeasterly line of Third street; thence along the northeasterly line of Third street to the southeasterly line of Folsom street; thence along the southeasterly line of Folsom street to the northeasterly line of Fremont street; thence along the northeasterly line of Fremont street and its continuation to the northwesterly line of Market street; and thence along the northwesterly line of Market street to the point of beginning.

Every day the planking so laid anew shall remain in the street shall be deemed a separate offense.

[Cobble Stone Pavement, how Constructed—Inspection of Stones by Superintendent of Streets.]

SECTION 20. All public streets and highways, when ordered to be paved with cobble stones, shall be paved in accordance with the provisions of this section.

None but well-selected cobble stones, not more than nine inches, nor less than seven inches in length, shall be used. The stones shall be set upright, closely and compactly, with the smaller end downward, in a bed of good, clean, sand, not less than twelve inches in depth. After being set, the stones shall be well rammed down, not less than three times, and shall be well watered immediately before the last ramming; and after being so rammed, the paving shall be swept clean, and again well watered, and then covered to the depth of two inches with beach gravel or finely-broken blue gneiss rock.

Where repairing is ordered, the old cobble stones shall be used where practicable.

The Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways shall, before any cobble stones are laid down, carefully inspect such stones, and throw out and exclude all round and imperfect stone, and such as do not conform to the dimensions above specified.

[Crown of Roadway.]

SECTION 21. All public streets and highways, when finished, whether paved or planked, shall have a crown from the bottom of the gutters to the middle of the roadway of at least seven inches.

[Street and Street Crossing, how Improved, Portions of Streets Paved, etc., excepted from Order, to Conform to Portion not excepted.]

SECTION 22. In all cases where a street or portion of a street, or street crossing, is or shall be ordered to be paved, planked or macadamized, the same shall be so paved, planked or macadamized throughout the whole extent of said crossing and between the main crossings of any portions of said street.

In all cases where any street or portion of a street, or street crossing, has been ordered to be paved, planked or macadamized, and any portion thereof has been excepted from the provisions of the order, such excepted portion shall forthwith be made to conform to the portion not excepted.

[Superintendent of Streets to Inspect Streets when Repaved or Replanked by Parties laying down Gas or Water Pipes.]

SECTION 23. In case any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, desiring to lay down in the streets of the City and County of San Francisco, pipes used for the flow of gas or water, shall take up and lay down any part or parcel of street pavement, or planking, they shall notify, in writing, the Superintendent of Public Streets; then and in that case, it shall be and is hereby made his duty to personally inspect the work done, and if, in his judgment, the same be imperfect, or the contour of the pavement be broken, then and in that event he shall cause the said portion of said street pavement or planking to be relaid and constructed, and the expense therefor shall be charged against the person or persons, corporation or corporations, who may desire or be requested to lay down pipes used for the flow of gas or water.

[Prohibition against Privilege being Granted in certain cases.]

SECTION 24. Permission shall not be given hereafter to any person or persons, corporation or corporations to lay down, in the streets of the City and County of San Francisco, pipes used for the flow of gas or water, if any sum or sums of money remain unpaid for the proper repair of the street pavements injured and defaced by the laying of gas or water pipes.

[Acceptance of Streets and Crossings—Requisites to.]

SECTION 25. The material hereafter to be used in the construction of pavements, shall be stone blocks, and no street or portion of a street shall be accepted by the Board of Supervisors, unless such street, or portion of a street, at the time of such proposed acceptance, is properly curbed with stone and paved with stone blocks, and also properly sewered with brick, or cement, or earthen pipe (where in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors a cement or earthen pipe sewer is sufficient and proper for the locality), with suitable

manholes or covers, having also cement pipe side sewer connections, made at distances not less than twenty-five feet apart on each side of said sewer, and such cement pipe side sewers shall be at least six inches in diameter in the clear, and constructed and carried up under the curb of the sidewalk; *provided*, that the owners of corner lots shall only be required to construct said cement pipe side sewer connections on the front of said lots.

No street crossing shall be accepted unless such crossing, at the time of such proposed acceptance, is properly sewered with brick, having a suitable manhole and cover, is properly curbed with stone and paved with stone blocks, and has suitable sidewalks at the angular corners thereof, and has suitable crosswalks, cesspools and culverts. The acceptance of all streets, portions of streets, and street crossings, shall be by resolution on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways, and the Committee on Streets, Wharves, Grades and Public Squares. No gravel, soil or other material shall be put or spread upon any newly-paved street or portion of a street, until such street or portion of a street so newly paved shall have been inspected and approved by the Superintendent of Streets, etc., and the Committee of the Board of Supervisors on Streets, Wharves, etc.; *provided*, no such new paving shall be accepted while such gravel, soil or other material so put or spread thereon shall remain thereon. All materials used for pavement of streets, to be accepted by this city and county, must be of qualities approved by the Superintendent of Streets, etc., and the Committee on Streets, Wharves, Grades and Public Squares.

[Open Public Streets and Highways.]

SECTION 26. All the original streets now laid down upon the official map of this city and county west of Larkin and southwest of Ninth streets, in accordance with the condition of the ordinance of the Common Council of said city, approved June 20, 1855, entitled "An Ordinance for the settlement and quieting of land titles," are hereby declared to be open public streets and highways, and all the streets, lanes, alleys, places or courts, as laid down on the map now in the office of the City and County Surveyor, which was made official by the Board of Supervisors, as per Order No. 684, January 30, 1866, signed by George C. Potter and Thaddeus R. Brooks, and on the map now in the office of the said City and County Surveyor, which was made official by the said Board of Supervisors, as per Order No. 966, October 25, 1870, and all other streets, lanes, alleys, places or courts now dedicated or open to public use, are hereby declared to be open public streets, lanes, alleys, places or courts.

[Destruction or Removal of Street Monuments; Monuments to be Removed by the Surveyor.]

SECTION 27. No person shall destroy or remove any monument erected or placed by the Board of City Engineers or the City and County Surveyor.

If it shall become necessary for any person in the pursuit of any lawful purpose to have any such monument removed, notice of such necessity shall be given to the City and County Surveyor. Said surveyor shall proceed forthwith, at the cost of the person requiring such removal, to remove such monument, and place the same in its original position as soon as the object shall be attained for which the removal shall have been made.

[Service of Notice by Superintendent of Streets requiring Improvement of Street Work.]

SECTION 28. Whenever the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares shall deem it necessary for the public good or convenience to order the improvement of the roadway or sidewalks of any public street, lane, alley, place or court in the City and County of San Francisco, not accepted by the city, or the reconstruction or repair of any sewer already constructed therein, he shall serve notice in writing upon the owners, tenants or occupants of the lots or portions of lots fronting upon such street, lane, alley, place or court upon or in which the above-named improvement, reconstruction or repair is required to be made, and the owner, tenant or occupant of lots or portions of lots so notified as aforesaid shall, within five days after receiving such notice, commence such improvement, reconstruction or repair, and prosecute the same diligently until completion. (As amended April 2, 1883, by Order 1711.)

[Hitching Posts to be Erected when Ordered by Superintendent of Streets.]

SECTION 29. The owner or lessee, tenant or occupant of any building fronting on any of the main streets of this city and county, when ordered by the Superintendent of Public Streets or Highways, shall erect and maintain in good order, in front of such building, by securely fastening in the outer line of the sidewalk along the said streets, a good, substantial hitching post with a ring. No such post shall be less than three feet in height, or less than six, or more than eight inches in diameter.

Every day's neglect to erect such a post, after receiving from said Superintendent notice to so do, shall be deemed a new offense.

[Injury or Removal of Hitching Posts.]

SECTION 30. No person shall break, injure, remove or displace without lawful authority,

1. Any ornamental tree planted near the outer line of the sidewalk within the curb, or any barrier or tree-box erected for the protection of such tree;
2. Any hitching post erected or maintained in said city and county for the purpose of hitching horses or other animals thereto. (As amended August 16, 1831, by Order No. 1643.)

[Removal of Vehicles by the Chief of Police, etc.—Disposition of Vehicles and Proceeds of Sale, etc.]

SECTION 31. At the request of any resident of this city and county, the Chief of Police shall take into his custody or possession, and at his discretion remove or cause to be removed to some suitable place, any vehicle or other article or thing, found in any public highway, square or place, in violation of any of the provisions of this Order; and immediately advertise such vehicle, or other article or thing, for sale, in such manner and at such designated time and place, in said city and county, as he shall deem proper; and shall, at the designated time (which shall not be less than five days after the commencement of such advertisement) and place, sell the same or cause the same to be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder.

He shall not be required to remove unwieldy vehicles or other incumbrances, but may sell the same upon the premises where found, in the manner and after the advertisements hereinbefore provided.

Such sale may be had at such place in the City of San Francisco as he may deem proper, at any time between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, Sundays and holidays excepted; and one of the conditions of said sale shall be that the purchaser shall immediately remove the vehicle or other article or thing sold.

The proceeds arising from such sale, after deducting all expenses and charges incurred therein, shall be retained by said Chief of Police, and paid on demand to the owner of the article sold, upon proof of ownership to his satisfaction.

Provided, that the owner of any vehicle seized under the provisions of this section may reclaim the same at any time before sale, upon paying all expenses incurred thereon up to the time of such reclamation;

Provided, also, that any article sold under the provisions of this section may be redeemed by the owner thereof, at any time within two calendar months after such sale, upon his paying to the purchaser thereof the amount paid by such purchaser therefor, together with fifty (50) per cent. of such sum in addition thereto;

Provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent the imposition of any fine or penalty imposed for the violation of any of the provisions of this section.

At the expiration of six months after any money is received by said Chief of Police from the proceeds of such sales, in case the same is not called for by the owner, the Chief of Police shall pay the same over to the City and County Treasurer, to the credit of the General Fund; and upon vacating his office he shall pay over to his successor any sum in his hands arising from such sales.

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways, the Chief of Police and Police Officers, to enforce the provisions of this order.

[Prohibiting the Discharge of Coal Tar into the Public Sewers.]

SECTION 32. No person, company or corporation shall allow or permit coal tar or any other refuse substance created by or consequent upon the manufacture of gas, either from coal or petroleum, to flow into, or be discharged or emptied in any manner whatever into, any public sewer in the streets of this city and county, or connect or maintain any side sewer or drain connection with a public sewer in the streets of this city and county, for the purpose of conveying coal tar or other refuse substance as aforesaid from any building, manufactory or any other place into any public sewer. (As amended May 2, 1882, by Order No. 1,671.)

[Providing for the driving down of Nails or Spikes protruding above Sidewalks.]

SECTION 33. It shall be the duty of the owner of real property fronting on streets where wooden sidewalks are or may hereafter be laid, to drive down, and said owner and owners shall at all times keep driven down, even with the upper surface of such sidewalks adjoining his or their said real property, all nails and spikes used in said sidewalks.

[Regulating the Construction of Railroad Tracks on public streets,]

SECTION 34. It shall be unlawful in the construction or maintenance of street railroads under franchises granted to construct, lay down and operate street railroads in this city and county,

First—To construct or maintain a turn-table on any public street within eleven (11) feet of the curb line of any sidewalk without the consent of the property owner or owners, in front of which the said turn-table is proposed to be placed.

Second—To construct or maintain any railroad track or tracks on the roadway of a public street within a distance of eleven (11) feet of the curb line of the sidewalk.

Third—To construct, maintain or operate more than one railroad track on the roadway of any public street which is less than thirty-five (35) feet in width. [As amended August 21, 1883, by Order No. 1,729.]

[Requiring all Parties, prior to performing Street Work, to Obtain a Permit from the Superintendent of Public Streets.]

SECTION 35. I. No person or persons shall hereafter perform, except under contract with the authorities of this city and county, any grading, regrading, sewerage, sidewalking, macadamizing, or remacadamizing, or repairing, of any of the work aforesaid, upon the public streets of the City and County of

San Francisco, without first obtaining from the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares of said city and county, a permit authorizing said person or persons to perform said work or repairs.

II. The said Superintendent shall in all cases, before issuing said permit, require a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than two nor more than five hundred dollars, from the applicant, conditioned that in case of the non-fulfillment of said work in accordance with the specifications in the office of said Superintendent, said sum shall be sued for and collected as liquidated damages to said City and County of San Francisco for such failure and neglect, and it shall be the duty of the City and County Attorney to sue for and collect said sum in any court of competent jurisdiction, and pay the same into the City and County Treasury, to the credit of the Street Department Fund. The said Superintendent shall, in a book kept for that purpose, keep a record of all permits issued by him, and shall also keep a record and description of all work done under such permit.

III. Upon the failure of any person to perform the work, as required by the condition of the bond, the said Superintendent shall forthwith deliver said bond to the City and County Attorney, who shall commence suit thereon.

Any person or persons performing or repairing any of the work aforementioned upon said public streets, without first obtaining the permit and executing the bond hereinbefore mentioned, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Persons Prohibited from allowing Sand or Dirt to Drift, etc., from Lots owned by them on Improved Streets.]

SECTION 36. First—All persons shall prevent sand or dirt from drifting or being blown or otherwise moved from all lots owned by them into or deposited upon any paved, planked, or graded or macadamized street of the City and County of San Francisco.

[Persons, on Notification from Superintendent of Streets, Required to Construct Fences or Bulk-heads around Lots owned by them.]

Second—All persons owning or having the control of any premises fronting on streets that are paved, planked or macadamized, situated in said city and county, shall, within five days after notice from the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways, requiring him or them so to do, and without expense to the city and county, so construct fences or bulkheads around premises or lots owned by them as to prevent sand or dirt from drifting or being blown or falling from such lots or premises into or upon any planked, paved or macadamized street, or upon the sidewalks thereof.

[Superintendent of Streets to keep Record Books.]

SECTION 37. The Superintendent of Public Streets, etc., shall keep a full and complete record of all the transactions of his office in books prepared for that purpose, as follows:

[Journal.]

First—A Journal, in which shall be entered in detail a full and complete description of all the work done on accepted streets and crossings, upon all squares, school lots, engine lots, and any other property owned by the City and County, liable to assessments or charges for street repairs of any kind or description. In all work done by contract, the street or any other property on which it may be done or chargeable therefor, shall be debited with the amount expended, and the contractor credited with the same, and when the demand for said work is audited, the amount shall be closed by an entry debiting the contractor and crediting the audited demands. For all work done and expenditures made under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets, the street, street crossing, or any other piece of property belonging to the city and county on which said work may be done, or which said work may be chargeable thereto, or expenditures made, shall be debited with the same and the accounts of the different materials used and labor shall be credited with that portion properly belonging to each. For all material purchased by and for use of the Street Department, such as lumber, gravel, cobbles, etc., journal entries shall be made debiting each kind with the quantity and value, and crediting the parties furnishing the same. For all stationery furnished the said Department journal entries shall be made in like form as last above-mentioned. At the end of each month an entry shall be made to the Salary Account, debiting it with all the salaries paid the Superintendent, Deputies, clerks and other employees in the office of the Department, which debit shall be balanced by a credit to Audited Demands.

[Ledger.]

Second—A Ledger, in which shall be opened accounts with each street, square, school lot, engine lot, and all other property of the city and county, for account of which expenditures are made under the supervision of said Department; also, an account with each kind of material purchased charging each with all purchases and crediting it with that used. All parties furnishing materials, stationery, printing, etc., shall each be credited in the Ledger with the amount of materials, etc., so furnished, and when the demands for the same are approved by the Superintendent, the same shall be debited to the said parties and credited to the Audited Demands. A Labor account shall be opened in the Ledger, which shall be credited with all amounts and demands for labor which may be approved by said Superintendent, and at the

end of each month the account shall be debited with the total credits for the month and Audited Demands credited with the same. A Salary Account shall be opened in the Ledger, to which shall be charged at the end of each month all approved demands for salaries of Superintendent, deputies, clerks and all other employees of the office, the total of which shall be credited to Audited Demands. Expense Account shall contain all items properly belonging thereto. Urgent Necessity Account shall also be charged with all repairs made under the supervision of the Department and properly belonging thereto. All entries in the Ledger shall be posted from the Journal and correspond in amount and date with those therein contained.

[Pay Roll Book.]

Third—A Pay Roll Book of the usual form shall be kept, in which shall be entered at the end of each month the name of each and every person employed by the Department outside of the office, the occupation of each, the number of days employed during the month, the price per day of each and the total amount due each for the month, and the total of all the entries for each month shall agree with the credits to Labor Account in the Ledger for said month.

[Time Book.]

Fourth—A Time Book shall be kept, which shall contain the names of all persons outside the office employed by the Department, their occupation, when employed, and the daily wages of each. The same shall at all times be open to inspection. The correctness of the Pay Roll Book and the Time Book shall be verified before the Auditor of the city and county previous to making and delivering the monthly demands for the contents thereof.

[Index of Assessments.]

Fifth—An Index of Assessments shall be kept, which shall contain the name of the street, volume of assessments, page of assessments, number of contract and the description of the work done.

[Index of Contracts.]

Sixth—An index of Contracts shall also be kept, containing the name of the street on which the work is done, the number of the contract, the number of the award, the volume of the contract, the page of the contract, the volume of assessment, the page of assessment, a description of the work done, the name of the contractor, the names of the bondsmen, and a column for remarks.

[Contractor's Receipt Book.]

Seventh—A book called a Contractor's Receipt Book shall also be kept, containing the following rulings with printed headings, to wit: The Date of Assessment, Owner of Lot, Contractor, Work Done, Volume of Assessment, Page of Assessment, Number of Lot, Assessment, Date of Payment to Contractor; and a receipt from the contractor of all moneys paid.

[Permit and Cash Books.]

Eighth—The account of moneys deposited for permits shall be kept in books specially prepared for that purpose. The Cash Book shall be ruled with a column for each kind of permit issued by the Department, and at the end of each month the totals of the receipts and payments of each shall be posted in the Ledger to its proper account. And, in order to better preserve the canceled permits, they shall, when canceled, be pasted to the stub from which they were issued, in addition to a receipt on the back of the stub for the amount returned.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, July 26, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

Absent—Supervisor Doane.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, July 28, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,590.

PROVIDING FOR THE REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC STREETS AND
SIDEWALKS FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND TRAVEL.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows :

[Powers of Superintendent of Streets Defined.]

SECTION 1. The Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever, in his judgment, he shall deem

it necessary for the public good, convenience and travel, to order the roadway of any public street, lane, alley, place or court in the City and County of San Francisco graded or regraded to the official grade, planked or replanked, paved or repaved, macadamized or remacadamized, or repaired.

[Superintendent of Streets to Serve Notice, etc., to Owners of Property, Requiring them to Improve the Streets in Front of their Premises.]

SECTION 2. The Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares may at his option serve notice in writing, to be delivered personally to or left on the premises of the owners, tenants or occupants of lots or portions of lots, or any of them, fronting upon any public street, lane, alley, place or court in said city and county, on which, in his judgment, it is necessary or expedient that any of the work mentioned in Section 1 of this Order should be done, ordering and requiring said owners, tenants or occupants of lots or portions of lots, or any of them, within a certain specified time to grade or regrade to the official grade, plank or replank, pave or repave, macadamize or remacadamize, or to repair, the roadway in front of their respective lots or portions of lots, from the curb line of said street, lane, alley, place or court to the center line thereof on that side of said street, lane, alley, place or court on which said lots or portion of lots are situated, except in the case of streets upon which railroad tracks are laid, or over the roadway of which any railroad corporation or company have a railroad franchise to operate a railroad thereon, in which case the work specified in said notice and Order of said Superintendent of Streets shall be required to be done, from the curb line aforesaid to within two (2) feet of the line of rail nearest to that side of said street on which the lots or portions of lots are situated, if such line of rail be at that time laid; or, if such rail shall not at the time be so laid, then to within two (2) feet of the line which said rail shall occupy when the railroad company having a franchise over said street shall have completed their track thereon.

[Obligation of Owners, etc., on whom Notice is served.]

SECTION 3. The owners, tenants or occupants of lots or portions of lots fronting upon any street, lane, alley, place or court in the City and County of San Francisco, or any of them, upon whom notice shall have been served by the said Superintendent, requiring and ordering them, as provided for in Section 2 of this Order, to do or cause to be done any of the work mentioned in Section 1 of this Order, shall, within a period of ten days after the service upon them, or any of them, of said notice, commence, or cause to be commenced, such work and improvements as may be designated in said notice of said Superintendent, and shall prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, said work and improvements continuously until its completion, and within such a period

of time as may be designated by the said Superintendent in his said notice; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to such portions of the roadway of said streets, lanes, alleys, places or courts which shall have been accepted by the City and County.

[Superintendent of Streets may order Construction of Sewers in certain Cases.]

SECTION 4. Whenever it shall become necessary, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, in the prosecution or completion of any street work, or whenever the Board of Health or Health Officer shall deem it necessary, as a sanitary measure, that a sewer shall be constructed in any street, lane, alley, place or court, or in any part thereof, in which no sewer shall have been constructed, and shall so notify the said Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent, and he shall forthwith notify in writing the owners, tenants or occupants of lots or portions of lots fronting upon the said street, lane, alley, place or court, or portion thereof, where said sewer shall be deemed necessary. The said owners, tenants or occupants of said lots, as aforesaid, shall thereupon, within a period of forty days after such notice in writing shall have been so served by the said Superintendent, construct or cause to be constructed in that portion of said street, lane, alley, place or court in front of the lots or portion of lots of which they are the owners, tenants or occupants, or which are under their control, a sewer of such material, size and description as may be designated by said Superintendent in his notice aforesaid. The said sewer to be in all cases constructed under the supervision and direction of said Superintendent, etc., and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, a copy of which shall accompany and form a portion of the notice herein provided for. And, upon completion of said sewer or portion thereof, the owners, tenants or occupants of lots or portions of lots fronting upon the said street, lane, alley, place or court shall cause that portion of the roadway thereof, in front of the lots or portions of lots so occupied or owned by them, or which are under their control, which may have been dug up and disturbed in the process of construction of said sewer, to be filled in and put in good order and condition from the curb line of said street, lane, alley, place or court nearest to said lots or portions of lots to the center line of said street, lane, alley, place or court.

Railroad Corporations to Improve and Repair the Roadway between their Tracks, on Notice from Superintendent of Streets.]

SECTION 5. The Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares is hereby empowered at his option, by serving notice upon any railroad corporation or company having a railroad franchise to operate a railroad upon

any of the streets of the said City and County of San Francisco, to require said railroad corporation or company to grade or regrade to the official grade, plank or replank, pave or repave, macadamize or remacadamize, or to repair that portion of the roadway of any street in this city and county over which the franchise of said railroad corporation or company empowers them to lay down their tracks and operate their road, for the space occupied or to be occupied by and between the rails of said track or tracks. Between said tracks, should there be more than one laid, or to be laid, and for a distance of two (2) feet on either side of said track or tracks if laid, and on either side of the space to be occupied by said track or tracks if yet to be laid. And any railroad corporation or company so notified shall, within ten (10) days from and after the service of said notice by said Superintendent, cause to be commenced such grading or regrading to the official grade, planking or replanking, paving or repaving, macadamizing or remacadamizing, or repairing, as may be specified in said notice of said Superintendent, and shall continuously prosecute such work and improvement to its completion within such a period of time as shall have been designated by the said Superintendent in his said notice. *Provided*, that the said Superintendent shall in all cases require in said notice that the work and repairs to be executed by said railroad corporation or company, shall be of such a character as will make the space on the roadway of said street or streets which said railroad corporation or company are required to improve, to conform to the nature of the improvement contiguous thereto on the said streets or portion of streets, whether grading or regrading, planking or replanking, paving or repaving, macadamizing or remacadamizing.

[Owners of Property must Repair Sidewalks and Curbs, on Notice from Superintendent of Streets.]

SECTION 6. The Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, is hereby empowered at his option by notice in writing to be delivered personally to or left on the premises of the owner, tenant or occupant of any lot or portion of a lot fronting upon any public street, lane, alley, place or court in this city and county to require said owner, tenant or occupant as aforesaid within a certain specified time to construct, reconstruct, repair and put in good order and condition the sidewalks and curbs in front of the lot or portion of a lot so occupied by him or them. And thereupon within five days after such notice shall have been served upon such owner, tenant or occupant of lots or parts of lots as aforesaid, they shall cause to be commenced such construction, reconstruction or repairing of said sidewalks or curbs in front of their said premises as may be required and directed by the said Superintendent in his notice aforesaid, and shall diligently and continuously prosecute said work to its completion within such time as shall have been designated by said Superintendent in his said notice.

[Owner of Lots Defined.]

SECTION 7. The person owning the fee, or the person in the possession of lands, lots or portion of lots, or buildings under claim of ownership, or exercising acts of ownership over the same for himself or herself, or as the administrator or guardian of the owner or the person in whom, on the day of the service of the notices referred to in this Order appears the legal title to the land by deeds recorded in the Recorder's office of the City and County of San Francisco, shall be regarded, treated and deemed to be the owner (for the purpose of this Order) according to the intent and meaning of that word as used in this Order; and in case of property leased, possession by a tenant or lessee holding or occupying under an owner shall be deemed to be possession by such owner.

SECTION 8. All notices the service of which as provided for in this Order to be made by the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, shall be deemed to have been so served by said Superintendent if the same shall have been delivered by any of his regularly and legally authorized deputies.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, August 16, 1880.

After having been published five successive days according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, August 19, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,597.

RELATING TO THE NUMBERING OF BUILDINGS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Penalty.]

SECTION 1. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction

thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than two days nor more than ten days.

[Entrance to Building, Place of Number and Size of Figure,]

SECTION 2. All entrances from the public streets to buildings, or separate apartments in buildings, shall be numbered as hereinafter provided. The number of any entrance shall be placed upon or immediately above the door or gate closing the same, and each figure shall be at least one inch and three-quarters in height, and of corresponding width.

[Time within which Number shall be affixed.]

SECTION 3. The appropriate number of any entrance shall be placed thereon, within two weeks after the building to which it belongs shall have been completed or occupied.

[Starting Points for Numbers.]

SECTION 4. Market street shall be the starting point for the numbers on all buildings fronting on the streets running therefrom in a northerly direction, and also for those running therefrom in a southwesterly direction. The streets laid down on the official map of the city as forming the water front thereof, shall be the starting point for numbers on all streets running westwardly and southwestwardly therefrom, except upon such streets running westwardly, commencing from Market street, and upon all such streets Market street shall be the starting point for numbers.

[Even and Odd Numbers.]

SECTION 5. On all streets, the numbers on the northerly or northeasterly sides thereof shall be even numbers, and on the southerly or southwesterly sides thereof shall be odd numbers.

[Allotment to each Block and Frontage for each Number—Starting Points for Numbers on Cross or Intermediate Streets.]

SECTION 6. One hundred numbers, or as many thereof as may be necessary, shall be allotted to each block bounded by principal streets, numbers 100, 200 and 300 being respectively the numbers for commencing the block distant one, two or three streets from the starting point on the side designated for even numbers; and numbers 101, 201 and 301 in similar manner for the opposite side of the street throughout its extent, so that the initial figure of the number placed on a building at any street crossing shall indicate the number of main streets each street crossing is from the starting point.

Except on Jackson street, from East to Davis streets, on which the first number on the north side, west of East street, shall be 2, and the even num-

bers shall be continued consecutively to No. 98, or as many thereof as may be required as far west as Davis street; the first number on the south side of said portion of said street west from East street, shall be 1, and the odd numbers shall continue consecutively to 99, or as many numbers thereof as may be necessary, terminating at Davis street; the initial numbers on Jackson street west of Davis street shall be, on the north side 100, and on the south side 101.

Not less than twenty feet in frontage of all vacant lots of ground shall be allowed for each number.

On all cross or intermediate streets the numbering shall commence where the streets begin, and shall conform to the above plan. (As amended June 28, 1881, by Order No. 1639.)

[Duty of the Superintendent of Streets.]

SECTION 7. It is hereby made the duty of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, upon receiving notice of any violation of this Order, to immediately notify the owner; and if the owner cannot be easily found, the occupant of the house where the violation occurs; and, if, after three days, the cause of complaint is not removed, then the Superintendent shall have enforced the penalty provided for in Section 1 of this Order.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 13, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey.

Absent—Supervisors Drake, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 15, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,611.

REGULATING THE USE OF VEHICLES ON THE PUBLIC STREETS, AND BOATS IN THE WATERS OF THE BAY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Penalty.]

SECTION 1. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both.

[Hackney Carriage Defined.]

SECTION 2. Every vehicle, except railroad cars, buggies and rockaways, which shall be used in this city and county for the conveyance of persons by land from place to place for hire, shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of this Order; *provided*, that rockaways having seating capacity of more than for four persons shall not be excepted. (As amended May 23, 1882, by Order 1,675.)

[Hackney Carriages—Chief of Police may Regulate—Standing of, Route, etc.]

SECTION 3. Whenever several hackney carriages attend at any place, for, or with passengers, the Chief of Police, or any person or persons by him authorized, may give directions respecting the standing of such carriages, while waiting for, taking up, or putting down their passengers, and the route they shall go when leaving any place of entertainment.

If any owner, driver or other person having the care of such carriage shall refuse to obey any such order or direction of the Chief of Police, or any person or persons by him authorized, the person so refusing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Hack Stands Specified.]

SECTION 4. It shall be unlawful for any person having the charge or control of any hackney carriage to suffer or permit such hackney carriage to stand, while waiting for employment, on any street, square, or other public place not designated as a hack stand, without first obtaining the written permission of the Mayor, and the written consent of the tenant or occupant of the store or ground floor, or portion of the ground floor of any building, to use that portion of the street in front of said building, or any part thereof for such purpose; *provided*, that the Mayor shall not grant permits to allow more than two hackney carriages to stand waiting for employment in any one block.

The following places shall be known and designated as hack stands:

1. Around Portsmouth, Union and Washington Squares, the United States Post Office and United States Mint, and other public squares or grounds as may be designated by the Mayor from time to time, but not in front of the gates thereof during the time such gates are open, nor on the street crosswalks, nor in double line; *provided*, that no hackney carriage shall stand in front of any public square within ten feet of any street crossing;

2. At the ferries;

3. Steamboat landings; and

4. Railway depots;

5. All the above hack stands, except those under paragraph 6, shall be open to all hacks—the first occupant holding the place until he vacates it, and the next in line succeeding.

6. The managers of each hotel may designate a passenger coach, with the name of the hotel conspicuously placed thereon, and of capacity for six passengers inside, to stand at all times in front of such hotel, and also designate carriages, not more than two of which at any one time may stand in front of the main entrance of such hotel.

[Hacks, Job Wagons and Vehicles shall not stand in certain places.]

SECTION 5. No person having charge of a hackney carriage, job wagon, or other vehicles used for hire, shall allow the same to stand:

On any public street, except in front of a public square, within forty feet of any street crossing, or at a greater distance than one foot from the outer edge of the sidewalk, or on any public street, without first obtaining the written permission of the Mayor and the written consent of the tenant or occupant of the store or ground floor, or portion of the ground floor of any building, to use that portion of the street in front of said building or any part thereof for such purpose; *provided*, that the Mayor shall not grant permits to allow more than two hackney carriages to stand waiting for employment in any one block; provided, that no permit shall be granted for any hackney carriage to stand upon any street less than thirty-five (35) feet in width from curb to curb on which a double line of railroad track is laid.

[Driver thrice convicted of a Violation of Provisions.]

SECTION 6. Any driver of a hackney carriage who shall be thrice convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this Order, or of the Order concerning licenses, shall be deprived of his license and shall be debarred from obtaining another.

[Rates of Fare.]

SECTION 7. No person shall demand, collect or receive a higher rate of fare than is specified in the following schedule, to wit:

For a railroad car, the rates designated by law.

For a hackney carriage, drawn by more than one horse, for one or two persons not exceeding one mile, one and one-half (\$1 50) dollars; and for more than two persons, not exceeding one mile, two (2) dollars; for each additional mile for each person, twenty-five (25) cents; provided that no additional charge to the above rates shall be made for stoppages for a period not to exceed in the aggregate ten (10) minutes' time.

For a hackney carriage drawn by more than one horse, for four or a less number of persons, when engaged by the hour, to be computed for time occupied in going and returning, including detention, two (\$2) dollars for the first hour and one and one-half (\$1 50) dollars for each subsequent hour.

For a hackney coach drawn by one horse, for one or two persons, not exceeding one mile, one (\$1) dollar; for each additional mile, fifty (50) cents; for two persons, when engaged by the hour, to be computed from the time occupied in going and returning, including detention, one and one-half (\$1 50) dollars for the first hour and one (\$1) dollar for each subsequent hour.

No extra charge to any passenger shall be made for the ordinary amount of baggage. (As amended March 22, 1881, by Order No. 1,622.)

[Distance from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots.]

SECTION 8. From any landing of any steamboat or railroad depot to any point within the district bounded by the water front, Broadway, Gough and Twelfth streets, shall be estimated not to exceed one mile.

[Number of Carriage, and Rates of Fare to be posted in Carriage.]

SECTION 9. Every driver of a hackney carriage shall at all times keep conspicuously posted within the carriage of which he may have charge, in such position as to be easily read, the number of such carriage, and also a notice showing the rates of fare which may be lawfully charged for the use thereof.

[Hackney Carriage must use Lights at Night.]

SECTION 10. No person shall use or drive, or have upon a street or stand, a hackney carriage at night, without having a lighted lantern affixed to each side thereof, near the driver's seat. (As amended Nov. 16, 1881, by Order No. 1,650.)

[Boats must use Lights at Night, and exhibit the Number of, on Demand.]

SECTION 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to be in any boat at night on the waters of the bay, with intent to use or to use such boat for the conveyance of persons from place to place, without having in said boat a lighted lantern at least six inches square, with the number of said boat painted thereon in plain Arabic figures, of such size and form as to be readily seen and read, and which, upon the demand of any person, shall be exhibited.

[Job Wagons Defined.]

SECTION 12. Every vehicle, which shall be used for the conveyance of goods, packages or freights from place to place in this city and county for hire (ex-

cept hand-carts, and except, also, the vehicles used by merchants, dealers and manufacturers exclusively for the delivery of their wares to customers), shall be deemed a job wagon within the meaning of this Order.

[Vehicles or Animals shall not Obstruct Crossings.]

SECTION 13. It shall be unlawful for the owner or driver, or any person having control of any omnibus or railroad car, or of any hack, cart or any vehicle whatsoever, or of any horse or animal whatever, to allow, permit or suffer the said omnibus or rail car, hack or vehicle, or said horse or animal, to be or remain in such a manner as to obstruct the crossing of any public street from one sidewalk to another, for any period of time whatever.

[Boat Defined.]

SECTION 14. Every water craft, whether propelled by manual power or by the wind, and every steam launch, for the conveyance of persons from place to place for pay, shall be deemed a boat within the meaning of this Order.

[False Representations concerning Ownership of Vehicle or Boat.]

SECTION 15. No person having charge of, or soliciting patronage for, any vehicle or boat, shall, for the purpose of securing patronage, make any false representations concerning the ownership or employment of such vehicle or boat.

[Vehicles and Boats to be numbered—Collector of Licenses to designate and furnish Numbers.]

SECTION 16. Every vehicle or boat, which by the provisions of this Order is required to be licensed, and every vehicle used in the transaction of any business shall have a number.

Such number shall be designated by the Collector of Licenses, and shall be permanent, without regard to the ownership of the vehicle or boat.

No two vehicles of the same class shall have the same number.

The Collector of Licenses, upon designating the number of a vehicle or boat, shall furnish the owner thereof with two tins with such numbers printed (or painted) thereon, in plain Arabic figures, not less than one inch and a half in height and of proportionate width. Any number of vehicles or boats for which a license remains unpaid on the books at the office of the Collector of Licenses for the space of twelve months may be deemed void by the Collector of Licenses, and a new number designated, for which one dollar shall be paid in addition to the license; also, the penalty, if any, may be added to the time of taking a new number and a new license.

[Number of Vehicles and Boats, where placed,]

SECTION 17. The number designated for any vehicle or boat shall be placed thereon in two places, either by tacking thereupon the tins furnished by the Collector of Licenses, or by painting such number upon the vehicle or boat, in plain Arabic figures, not less than one inch and a half in height, and of proportionate width, and of such a color as to be readily seen and distinguished.

The numbers of vehicles shall be placed as follows:

On both sides of each omnibus—on the end of the driver's seat.

On both sides of each truck—midway between the forward and hind wheels.

On both sides of each dray—on the side-rail forward of the wheel, or on the shaft, between one and four inches forward of the platform.

On both sides of each wagon with a body—over the forward wheel, and not on the seat or rack.

On both sides of each wagon without a body—on each end of the rear side of the bolster of the hind axle, as near the wheel as practicable.

On both sides of each water or sprinkling vehicle—on the center of the cask or tank, between six and ten inches above the wheel.

On both sides of each cart—near the forward end, and not on the side-board.

Every vehicle which, by this Order, is required to carry lamps, shall have its number, in plain figures at least two inches in length, painted with black paint upon each of said lamps, in such a manner that the same can be distinctly seen and known when such vehicle may be standing or in motion.

The number of each boat shall be placed on both sides thereof, within two feet of the bow, on the outside of each boat, immediately below the gunwale.

[Vehicle or Boat not to be used without being Numbered.]

SECTION 18. No person shall use or drive, or permit to be used or driven, any vehicle or boat belonging to him, or under his control, which, by any of the provisions of this Order, is required to be numbered, without having the appropriate number thereof, and no other, placed thereupon in the manner and place provided in Section 17 of this Order, nor with such number inverted, covered, mutilated, obliterated, or obscurely painted, or illegible.

[Number to be given on Demand.]

SECTION 19. Any person driving or having control of any vehicle on which a number is required to be placed, shall give the number of his vehicle on the inquiry of any person.

[Boisterous Conduct by Runners and Hackmen prohibited—They must exhibit License and wear Badges—Runners and Soliciting Agents defined.]

SECTION 20. No person shall solicit patronage for any hotel, vehicle, or other business, in front of the gangway of any steamboat within twelve feet

thereof, nor within twelve feet of the edge of such gangway, or the line thereof, produced twelve feet from the foot thereof, nor in front of the exit of any wharf, depot, theater, circus, public or private ball, or place where persons are assembled for amusement, entertainment or instruction, within twelve feet thereof, nor within twelve feet of the line of such exit produced twelve feet from the line of the inclosure of which such exit forms a part. No person, soliciting patronage or employment for himself or other person, at or in the vicinity of any landing, wharf, or depot, or place of amusement, shall do so in a loud voice or boisterous manner.

Every driver or proprietor of a hackney carriage shall, while engaged in soliciting patronage or employment as aforesaid, and every runner and soliciting agent shall, while engaged in his calling—

1. Have a license, and exhibit the same on demand to any Police Officer.
2. Wear conspicuously exposed on the outside lapel of his coat a badge showing, by the proper designation, in plain Roman letters and Arabic numerals, of such size, form and color as to be readily seen and read, and as may be designated by the Collector of Licenses, the number of the hack, the particular establishment for which he shall be employed, or the character of business in which he may be engaged as aforesaid.

[Badges.]

The badges hereinbefore mentioned shall be furnished by the Collector of Licenses at cost, and only one such badge shall be issued to any licensed hackney coach.

[Runners and Soliciting Agents.]

The terms "runners" and "soliciting agents" shall include all persons—

1. Soliciting or endeavoring to influence or secure passengers, freight or baggage, for conveyance, or for any vehicle, boat, vessel or steamboat.

Except the owner or duly authorized advertising agent of such vehicle, boat, vessel or steamboat.

2. Soliciting or endeavoring to influence or secure boarders, lodgers or custom for any hotel, tavern, boarding house, lodging house or restaurant.

Except the owner or manager of such hotel, tavern, boarding house, lodging house or restaurant.

And except duly licensed drivers of hackney carriages, owned by such owner or manager, and used only for conveying persons to and from such hotel, tavern, boarding house, lodging house or restaurant.

[Police Officer to enforce Orders in relation to Hackney Carriages, etc.]

SECTION 21. The policeman detailed by the Chief of Police to visit the public stands and all places where hackney carriages are permitted to stand,

and to enforce all orders for the government of hackney carriages, their owners and drivers, shall order away from the stands, and from all other places, every hackney carriage—

1. Not provided with a number as required by law; or,
2. Without lamps fixed up, lighted and numbered as required by law; or,
3. If the same, in his opinion, shall be improperly obstructing the way or streets; or,
4. If the horses attached thereto are unruly; or,
5. If the driver or person having charge of any such hackney carriage is intoxicated, or shall solicit patronage or employment for the same, or any other hackney carriage, in a loud voice or boisterous manner, or shall in any way, for the purpose of seeking or procuring employment for the same, or any other hackney carriage, molest any person.

Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any order such policeman may lawfully make under this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, December 20, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Fraser, Bayly.

Noes—Supervisors Eastman, Taylor, Doane, Stetson.

Absent—Supervisor Torrey.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved San Francisco, December 23, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,589.

IMPOSING MUNICIPAL LICENSES.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Penalty.]

SECTION 1. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both.

[Municipal Licenses.]

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in or carry on any business, trade, profession or calling, for the transaction or carrying on of which a license is required, without first taking out or procuring the license required for such business, trade, profession or calling.

[Transfer of License to be Recorded—Individuals, Firms or Corporations.]

SECTION 3. No license granted or issued under any of the provisions of this order shall be in any manner assignable or transferable, or authorize any person other than is therein mentioned or named to do business or authorize any other business than is therein mentioned or named to be done or transacted, or the business therein mentioned or named to be done or transacted, at any place other than is therein mentioned or named, without permission from the Collector of Licenses endorsed thereon.

The Collector of Licenses shall, at the time of granting such permission, immediately record such change or transfer upon the proper registry.

A license for any business conducted at a particular or fixed locality, except those branches of business mentioned in sections thirteen and fourteen of this Order, shall authorize the transaction of such business by an individual, a firm or a corporation.

Every such license shall specify, by name, the person, firm, or corporation to whom or which it shall be issued, and shall designate the particular place at which the business shall be carried on.

[Trial of Criminal Action—Production of License.]

SECTION 4. Upon the trial of any criminal action, brought under or arising from any provision or provisions of this Order, the defendant shall be deemed not to have procured the municipal license required for the current time, unless he or she either produces the same or proves having paid for the same to the proper officer.

[Evidence of Liability of Party to Pay License.]

SECTION 5. In any action brought under or arising out of any of the provisions of this Order, the fact that a party thereto represented himself or herself as engaged in any business or calling, for the transaction of which a license is by this Order required, or that such party exhibited a sign indicating such business or calling, shall be conclusive evidence of the liability of such party to pay for a license.

[Gratuitous License.]

SECTION 6. If any person shall furnish such evidence as shall satisfy the Committee on License and Orders, that he or she, by reason of misfortune or physical infirmities, merits exemption from the provision of any section or clause of this Order, a free or gratuitous license may be issued to such party upon the recommendation of said Committee—said license to be countersigned by a majority of said Committee.

[Date of License.]

SECTION 7. All licenses for owners, keepers and drivers of vehicles and hackney carriages, and owners and keepers of boats, shall date from the first day of January or July of each year, and shall be issued for one year from either of the aforesaid dates.

All licenses for vehicles shall date from the first day of January or July of each year, and shall be issued for one year from either of the aforesaid dates.

All licenses for drivers of hackney carriages and boatmen shall date from July of each year, and shall be issued for one year from the aforesaid date.

Licenses on all dogs shall expire on the first day of July of each year, and shall be issued for one year from the aforesaid date.

All licenses for street railroad passenger cars, insurance companies, runners and solicitors, peddlers of produce, fish, fruit, game, vegetables and merchandise from baskets or wagons shall date from the first day of January, April, July or October of each year, and shall be issued for the term of three months; *provided*, an application for the first time, and said application being made after the first day of the last month of the aforesaid quarter, then the Collector of Licenses may issue a license to the end of the succeeding quarter from the date of issuance.

All licenses for theatres, concert halls, places of amusement, entertainments or exhibitions may be issued for the period of one year, for three months, for one month, and for one day.

All other licenses shall be issued for the period of three months to date from the expiration of the last license, or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business for which a license shall be required.

[Licenses payable in Coin; Receipts must be given.]

SECTION 8. All licenses shall be paid for in advance in the gold and silver coin of the United States.

No receipts for licenses shall be issued by the Collector of Licenses on any other blanks than those received from the Auditor.

No greater or less amount of money shall be charged or received for licenses so issued than is charged to the said License Collector by the Auditor and printed on said license receipts.

No license receipt shall be sold or issued by the License Collector for any period of time exceeding the time printed on the license receipt, and for which time the same was issued and charged to the License Collector by the Auditor.

No person required to be licensed shall receive from the License Collector or his deputies any license receipt for a longer period than the time printed on said license blank, or pay for any license receipt any greater or less amount of money than the amount printed on said license receipt.

No person required to be licensed shall pay any sum of money to the License Collector or his deputies for a license, without demanding and receiving therefor a license receipt, on which is printed the time for which said license is issued and the amount paid therefor.

[License to be Exhibited.]

SECTION 9. Every person having a license under the provisions of this chapter shall exhibit the same at all times while in force in some conspicuous part of his or her place of business, and shall produce the same when applying for a renewal, or when requested to do so by any Supervisor or any officer of the License or Police Department.

Every peddler while engaged in peddling shall carry his or her license and exhibit the same if requested by any municipal officer.

[Rates of License.]

SECTION 10. The rates of license shall be according to the following schedule:

[Real Estate Agents, House Brokers, Expressmen and Express Agents.]

1. For real estate agents, house brokers, expressmen and express agents: Whose commissions or gross profits are not less than \$10,000 per quarter, one hundred dollars per quarter;

For those whose commissions or gross profits are less than \$10,000 and not less than \$7,500 per quarter, seventy-five dollars;

For those whose commissions or gross profits are less than \$7,500 and not less than \$5,000 per quarter, fifty dollars;

For those whose commissions or gross profits are less than \$5,000 and not less than \$2,500 per quarter, twenty-five dollars;

For those whose commissions or gross profits are less than \$2,500 and not less than \$1,500 per quarter, fifteen dollars;

For those whose commissions or gross profits are less than \$1,500 and not less than \$750 per quarter, ten dollars;

For those whose gross profits are less than \$750 per quarter, five dollars.

2. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the buying or selling of real estate, houses, or collecting rents, shall be deemed real estate agents under this section.

[Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.]

II. For keepers of hotels, or boarding houses, or lodging houses or restaurants, or places of refreshment:

Those whose gross receipts are more than \$250,000 per quarter, \$100 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over \$150,000 and less than \$250,000 per quarter, \$60 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over \$75,000 and less than \$150,000 per quarter, \$40 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over \$50,000 and less than \$75,000 per quarter, \$20 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000 per quarter, \$15 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over \$15,000 and less than \$25,000 per quarter, \$10 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over \$6,000 and less than \$15,000 per quarter, \$6 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over \$1,000 and less than \$6,000 per quarter, \$3 00 per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are less than \$1,000 per quarter, no license shall be required; *provided*, that no person shall be entitled to this exemption unless he or she files with the Collector of Licenses every three months a sworn statement of his or her receipts.

[Dance Houses, Ball Rooms, etc.]

III. For keepers of public dance houses, common ball rooms, seventy-five dollars per quarter, or ten dollars per night, in addition to the liquor license required by law to be paid.

[Vendors of Gunpowder.]

IV. For vendors of gunpowder two and a half dollars per quarter.

[Keepers of Gunpowder Magazines.]

V. For keepers of gunpowder magazines, thirty dollars per quarter.

[Keepers of Shooting Galleries.]

VI. For keepers of shooting galleries, seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter, exclusive of powder license.

[Peddlers of Merchandise.]

VII. For peddlers of merchandise, from vehicles drawn by animal power, twelve dollars per quarter; and from hand, seven dollars and a half per quarter.

[Peddlers of Meat, Vegetables, etc.]

VIII. For peddlers of meats, fish, vegetables, fruit, game, poultry, groceries, produce and dairy products, from vehicles or baskets, ten dollars per quarter; *provided*, that all persons peddling from a vehicle or basket shall have securely fastened or attached to the same a metallic plate or tag which shall specify the quarter for which such license shall have been issued; *provided*, that the Collector of Licenses shall designate the style or pattern of said tag or plate, and the place at which it shall be attached or fastened to said vehicle or basket.

All License and Police Officers are hereby authorized to remove from any basket or vehicle any tag or plate representing a license for an expired quarter, and destroy the same.

[Keepers or Owners of Warehouses.]

IX. For keepers or owners of any warehouse used for the storage of any goods, wares or merchandise for pay, as follows:

For those whose gross receipts for storage are not less than \$2,000 per month, \$30 per quarter.

For those whose gross receipts for storage are less than \$2,000, and not less than \$1,500 per month, \$20 per quarter.

For those whose gross receipts for storage are less than \$1,500, and not less than \$750 per month, \$15 per quarter.

For those whose gross receipts for storage are less than \$750 per month, \$10 per quarter.

[Slaughterers' Licenses.]

X. Every person or firm engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle, or calves, or sheep, or hogs, or other live stock, shall pay licenses as follows, viz.:

[Large Stock.]

Those who slaughter a less number than five hundred of large stock per quarter shall pay a license of \$5 00 per quarter.

Those who slaughter a less number than twelve hundred and not less than five hundred of large stock per quarter shall pay a license of \$10 00 per quarter.

Those who slaughter a less number than twenty-five hundred and not less than twelve hundred of large stock per quarter, shall pay a license of \$20 00 per quarter.

Those who slaughter a less number than four thousand and not less than twenty-five hundred of large stock per quarter, shall pay a license of \$30 00 per quarter.

Those who slaughter four thousand and over of large stock per quarter, shall pay a license of \$50 00 per quarter.

[Small Stock.]

Those who slaughter a less number than fifteen hundred of small stock per quarter, shall pay a license of \$3 00 per quarter.

Those who slaughter a less number than four thousand and not less than fifteen hundred of small stock per quarter, shall pay a license of \$7 50 per quarter.

Those who slaughter a less number than ten thousand and not less than four thousand of small stock per quarter, shall pay a license of \$15 00 per quarter.

Those who slaughter ten thousand and over of small stock per quarter, shall pay a license of \$20 00 per quarter.

Within the meaning of this section the term "large stock" shall include all horned cattle over eighteen months of age; and the term "small stock" shall include all horned cattle under eighteen months of age, and all calves, sheep, hogs and lambs; and parties slaughtering both kinds of stock shall pay license for both.

[Shipping Office Keepers.]

XI. For keepers of shipping offices, ten dollars per quarter.

[Street Railroad Passenger Cars.]

XII. For street-railroad passenger cars, for each car drawn or propelled by steam, or by means of wire rope or cable attached to stationary steam engines, or by two horses or mules, \$15 00 per annum; and for each car drawn by one horse or mule, \$10 00 per annum.

[Freight Cars.]

XIII. For railroad freight or dirt cars, for each car ten dollars per annum.

[Hackney Carriages.]

XIV. For owners of hackney carriages:

For each vehicle drawn by more than one horse, and having seats for more than four passengers, ten dollars per annum;

For each vehicle drawn by more than one animal, and not having seats for more than four persons, five dollars per annum;

For each vehicle drawn by one horse, three dollars per annum.

[Drivers' Hackney Carriages.]

XV. For drivers of hackney carriages and boatmen, one dollar per annum.

[Trucks and Vehicles, etc.]

XVI. For owners of all trucks or box wagons, for each truck or box wagon, drawn by two horses, five dollars per annum; and for each truck or box wagon drawn by more than two horses, ten dollars per annum.

For owners of all other kinds of vehicles, except private carriages, for each vehicle drawn by more than one horse, two and a half dollars per annum; for each vehicle drawn by one horse, one dollar and a half per annum.

[Drivers' Badges.]

XVII. For Drivers' badges, \$2 50 each.

[Assayers, Melters and Refiners.]

XVIII. For assayers of ores and precious metals, and melters and refiners of precious metals:

Whose gross commissions and percentage are more than \$2,000 per month, fifty dollars per quarter.

For those whose gross commissions and percentage are less than \$2,000 per month, five dollars per quarter.

[Race Courses and Exhibitions.]

XIX. For keepers of race courses, and for persons engaged in public exhibitions of any kind therein, for each exhibition not continuing for more than one day, and for each day of any exhibition, five dollars.

Provided, that the keeper of any race course, by payment of thirty dollars, may procure therefor a license for a whole quarter, or any portion of a quarter, which license shall exempt from further license all persons engaged in any exhibition at or upon such race course; but no such license shall be granted unless applied for and paid at least six hours previous to the exhibition intended to be included within the license.

[Laundries.]

XX. For keepers or owners of laundries, license shall be paid according to the number of persons employed in carrying on or conducting the same:

Those who employ more than three persons and less than twelve persons, six dollars per quarter.

Those who employ not less than twelve persons and less than twenty persons, twelve dollars per quarter.

Those who employ twenty or more persons, twenty dollars per quarter.

[Street Musicians.]

XXI. For street musicians, ten dollars per quarter for each instrument used, but no license shall be issued except with the consent of the Mayor.

[Astrologers, Fortune Tellers, Clairvoyants, etc.]

XXII. For astrologers, seers, fortune tellers and clairvoyants, twenty-five dollars per quarter. (As amended October 30, 1883, by Order 1,745.)

[Owners of Boats.]

XXIII. For owners of boats, ten dollars per annum for each boat.

[Bill Posters.]

XXIV. For bill posters, advertising sign painters and street-car advertisers, ten dollars per quarter.

[Petroleum.]

XXV. For storage of petroleum or the product of petroleum, subject to such regulations as are or may be adopted by the Board of Supervisors in relation thereto, ten dollars per quarter.

[Runners and Soliciting Agents.]

XXVI. For runners and soliciting agents, ten dollars per quarter. For runners' badges, \$1 50 each,

[License on Dogs.]

XXVII. The license tax on every dog shall be two dollars per annum.

[Duplicate Dog Tags.]

Whenever a dog tag, issued for the current year by the License Collector, has been taken and stolen by parties unknown to the owner of the dog for which the same was issued, the owner or person having control of such dog, may, on the payment of fifty cents, and on making and subscribing to an affidavit of such loss, receive from said License Collector a duplicate tag for the remaining portion of the then current year.

[Insurance Licenses.]

XXVIII. Every person, or firm, or corporation, engaged in the business of insurance in this city and county, as agent or agents of or for any insurance company or combination of companies, shall pay, for each and every such company or combination of companies represented by him or them as agent or agents, a license according to the total amount of premiums received; *provided*, in fire insurance, the premiums for insurance on property within the limits of the city and county only shall be the basis of the license to be granted or renewed.

Those whose total amount of premiums is \$50,000 and over per quarter shall pay a license of \$100 per quarter.

Those whose total amount of premiums is \$25,000 and less than \$50,000 per quarter shall pay a license of \$75 per quarter.

Those whose total amount of premiums is \$10,000 and less than \$25,000 per quarter shall pay a license of \$50 per quarter.

Those whose total amount of premiums is \$5,000 and less than \$10,000 per quarter shall pay a license of \$25 per quarter.

Those whose total amount of premiums is less than \$5,000 per quarter shall pay a license of \$10 per quarter.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS' LICENSES.

[Persons or Firms engaged in Buying or Selling Goods, Wares, Merchandise, etc., to be Licensed.]

XXIX. Each person or firm who shall be engaged in the business of buying or selling any meats, provisions, produce, goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, as broker for owner or consignee, shall pay a license in the amount of the business done as follows:

[First Class.]

1. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and over per quarter constitute the First Class, and must pay a license of one hundred dollars per quarter.

[Second Class.]

2. Those doing business to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars and less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the Second Class, and must pay a license of eighty dollars per quarter.

[Third Class.]

3. Those doing a business to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars and less than two hundred thousand dollars per quarter constitute the Third Class, and must pay a license of forty dollars per quarter.

[Fourth Class.]

4. Those doing business to the amount of fifty thousand dollars and less than one hundred thousand dollars per quarter constitute the Fourth Class, and must pay a license of twenty-five dollars per quarter.

[Fifth Class.]

5. Those doing business in any amount under fifty thousand dollars and over twenty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the Fifth Class, and must pay a license of fifteen dollars per quarter.

[Sixth Class.]

6. Those doing business in any amount under twenty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the Sixth Class, and must pay a license of five dollars per quarter.

[Designation of Licenses issued.]

All licenses issued under the provisions of this subdivision of this section shall be designated and known as "Merchandise Brokers' Licenses."

[Commercial Travelers, Drummers, Commercial Agents and Traveling Agents' Licenses.]

XXX. Every person who, within the limits of this city and county, engages in the business, or occupation, or calling of what is commonly known

as a commercial traveler, or drummer, or commercial agent, or traveling agent, and sells or offers to sell, or solicits for the sale or purchase of any goods, or wares, or merchandise, shall pay a license as hereinafter specified.

Those doing a business to the amount of \$90,000 and over per quarter shall pay a license of \$100 per quarter.

Those doing a business to the amount of \$50,000 per quarter and less than \$90,000 per quarter shall pay a license of \$60 per quarter.

Those doing a business to the amount of \$20,000 per quarter and less than \$50,000 per quarter shall pay a license of \$40 per quarter.

Those doing a business of less amount than \$20,000 per quarter shall pay a license of \$25 per quarter.

In all cases where the Collector of Licenses believes, or it is charged by a citizen of this city and county that any particular person is liable to the license provided for in this section, such person may be required by said Collector of Licenses to subscribe to a sworn statement that he has truly and correctly answered all questions touching his liability to said license and amount of the same. In case of refusal of said person to answer truly and correctly the questions put to him, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

[Insurance Solicitors, or Drummers, and Adjusters of Insurance.]

XXXI. For insurance solicitors, or drummers, and adjusters of insurance whose gross receipts are five hundred dollars or over per month, shall pay a license of twenty dollars per quarter.

Second—For those whose gross receipts are less than five hundred dollars per month, shall pay a license of five dollars per quarter.

[Custom-house Brokers.]

XXXII. First—For custom-house brokers whose receipts are less than two hundred and fifty dollars per month, five dollars per quarter.

Second—For those whose gross receipts are less than five hundred dollars and not less than two hundred and fifty dollars per month, ten dollars per quarter.

Third—For those whose gross receipts are over five hundred dollars per month, twenty dollars per quarter.

[Railroad and Stage Line Agencies.]

XXXIII. First—For every railroad agency, twenty-five dollars per quarter.

Second—For every stage line agency, ten dollars per quarter.

[Mercantile Agencies and Collection Agents.]

XXXIV. First—For keepers or managers of any mercantile or collection agency, or commercial bureau, and all collection agents, where the receipts are less than twenty-five hundred dollars per month, fifteen dollars per quarter.

Second—For those whose gross receipts are over twenty-five hundred dollars per month, thirty dollars per quarter.

[Dancing and Riding Academies and Schools, and Persons keeping the same; and Persons engaged in Teaching Dancing for hire or gain.]

XXXV. First—For keepers and owners of dancing and riding academies or schools, whose gross receipts are less than five hundred dollars per month, ten dollars per quarter.

Second—For those whose gross receipts are over five hundred dollars per month, twenty dollars per quarter.

Third—For any person who teaches any other person, for hire or gain, the art of dancing, whose gross receipts are less than five hundred dollars per month, ten dollars per quarter; and for any such person whose gross receipts are over five hundred dollars per month, twenty-five dollars per quarter;

Provided, that the ballet masters and dancing teachers employed by any theatre and practicing their profession therein shall be exempt from the provisions of this Order. (As amended June 26, 1883, by Order 1,724.)

[Stock Brokers' License.]

XXXVI. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling mining stocks, bonds, State, county or city stocks, or stocks of incorporated companies, or evidences of indebtedness of private persons or of incorporated companies, on commission or otherwise, shall pay licenses as follows:

First—Those whose aggregate purchases and sales amount to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and over per quarter constitute the first class, and shall pay a license of fifty-one dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose aggregate purchases and sales amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the second class, and shall pay a license of forty-one dollars per quarter.

Third—Those whose aggregate purchases and sales amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the third class, and shall pay a license of twenty-six dollars per quarter.

Fourth—Those whose aggregate purchases and sales amount to seventy-five thousand dollars and less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the fourth class, and shall pay a license of sixteen dollars per quarter.

Fifth—Those whose aggregate purchases and sales amount to twenty thousand dollars and less than seventy-five thousand dollars per quarter constitute the fifth class, and shall pay a license of eleven dollars per quarter.

Sixth—Those whose aggregate purchases and sales amount to less than twenty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the sixth class, and shall pay a license of six dollars per quarter.

Seventh—All licenses issued under the provisions of this subdivision shall be known and designated as "Brokers' License."

[Bankers' License.]

XXXVII. All persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of loaning money at interest, receiving deposits or buying and selling gold and silver coin, or currency, or notes or bills of exchange, and gold and silver bullion, shall be divided into four classes, and shall pay licenses as follows:

First—Those whose total receipts shall exceed in the aggregate the sum of two million of dollars per quarter shall pay a license of three hundred and one dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose total receipts shall exceed in the aggregate the sum of one million dollars and less than two millions per quarter shall pay a license of two hundred and one dollars per quarter.

Third—Those whose total receipts shall exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars and less than one million dollars per quarter shall pay a license of one hundred and one dollars per quarter.

Fourth—Those whose total receipts shall be in any amount under five hundred thousand dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of fifty-one dollars per quarter.

Fifth—All licenses issued under the provisions of this subdivision shall be known and designated as "Bankers' License."

[Merchandise License.]

XXXVIII. Every person who, at any fixed place of business, sells any goods, wares or merchandise, on commission or otherwise (except agricultural or vinicultural productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license), shall pay licenses as follows:

First—Those whose aggregate sales amount to five hundred thousand dollars and over per quarter constitute the first class, and shall pay a license of two hundred and fifty-one dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose aggregate sales amount to three hundred thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars per quarter constitute the second class, and shall pay a license of one hundred and fifty-one dollars per quarter.

Third—Those whose aggregate sales amount to two hundred thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars per quarter constitute the third class, and shall pay a license of one hundred and one dollars per quarter.

Fourth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and less than two hundred thousand dollars per quarter constitute the fourth class, and shall pay a license of sixty-six dollars per quarter.

Fifth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to seventy-five thousand dollars and less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per quarter constitute the fifth class, and shall pay a license of forty-one dollars per quarter.

Sixth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to fifty thousand dollars and less than seventy-five thousand dollars per quarter constitute the sixth class, and shall pay a license of twenty-six dollars per quarter.

Seventh—Those whose aggregate sales amount to thirty thousand dollars and less than fifty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the seventh class, and shall pay a license of nineteen dollars per quarter.

Eighth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to twenty thousand dollars and less than thirty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the eighth class, and shall pay a license of thirteen dollars per quarter.

Ninth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to ten thousand dollars and less than twenty thousand dollars per quarter constitute the ninth class, and shall pay a license of eight dollars per quarter.

Tenth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to five thousand dollars and less than ten thousand dollars per quarter constitute the tenth class, and shall pay a license of six dollars per quarter.

Eleventh—Those whose aggregate sales amount to fifteen hundred dollars and less than five thousand dollars per quarter constitute the eleventh class, and shall pay a license of four dollars per quarter.

Twelfth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to six hundred dollars and less than fifteen hundred dollars per quarter constitute the twelfth class, and shall pay a license of two dollars per quarter.

Thirteenth—Those whose aggregate sales amount to less than six hundred dollars per quarter shall not be required to pay a license; *provided*, that no person shall be entitled to this exemption unless he files with the License Collector every three months a sworn statement of the amount of his sales. All licenses issued under the provisions of this subdivision shall be known and designated as "Merchandise License."

[Retail Dealers' License.]

XXXIX. Every person who sells spirituous or malt or fermented liquors or wines in less quantities than one quart, shall be designated as a "retail liquor dealer" and as a "grocery and retail liquor dealer," and shall pay licenses as follows:

First—Those making sales to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars and over per quarter shall pay a license of forty-one dollars per quarter.

Second—Those making sales of less than fifteen thousand dollars per quarter shall pay a license of twenty-one dollars per quarter; *provided*, that on and after January 1st, 1880, no license as a "retail liquor dealer," or as a "grocer and retail liquor dealer," shall be issued by the Collector of Licenses, unless the person desiring the same shall have obtained the written consent of a majority of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco to carry on or conduct said business; but in case of refusal of such consent upon application, said Board of Police Commissioners shall grant the same upon the written recommendation of not less than twelve citizens of San Francisco owning real estate in the block or square in which said business of "retail liquor dealer" or "grocery and retail liquor dealer" is to be carried on. All licenses issued under this section shall be known and designated as "retail liquor dealer" and "grocery and retail liquor dealer" license.

Third—Every person who sells cider, sarsaparilla, ginger pop or soda or mineral water, except from a fountain, in quantities of less than one quart, shall, in addition to the license required to be paid, be subject to the conditions and provisions contained in subdivision three of this section. No license shall be required by physicians, surgeons, or apothecaries, or chemists, for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

Fourth—Every person violating any of the provisions of this section, or falsely representing himself as being a citizen of San Francisco, and owning real estate in the block or square therein specified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Auctioners' License.]

XL. Auctioneers shall pay licenses as follows:

First—Those whose sales amount to three hundred thousand dollars and over per quarter shall pay a license of two hundred and one dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose sales amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of one hundred and one dollars per quarter.

Third—Those whose sales amount to seventy-five thousand dollars and less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of fifty-one dollars per quarter.

Fourth.—Those whose sales amount to thirty thousand dollars and less than seventy-five thousand dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of twenty-six dollars per quarter.

Fifth—Those whose sales amount to fifteen thousand dollars and less than thirty thousand dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of eleven dollars per quarter.

Sixth—Those whose sales amount to fifteen thousand dollars per quarter shall pay a license of six dollars per quarter.

Seventh—All licenses issued under the provisions of this subdivision shall be known and designated as "Auctioneers' Licenses."

[Livery Stable License.]

XLI. All keepers or owners of livery stables shall pay licenses as follows:

First—Those whose gross receipts from the hiring of horses and carriages amount to four thousand dollars and over per quarter, shall pay a license of eight dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose gross receipts from hiring of horses and carriages amount to less than four thousand dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of four dollars per quarter.

Third—All licenses issued under the provisions of this subdivision shall be known and designated as "Livery Stable License."

[Theatre License.]

XLII. Every proprietor or lessee of any theatre, concert hall, or of any place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition, shall pay licenses according to the seating capacity of such theatre, concert hall, or other place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition.

One seat is twenty-two inches.

First—Those seating nine hundred and seventy-five persons or more shall pay a license, if issued for one year, of three hundred and one dollars per annum; if for three months, one hundred and one dollars per quarter; if for one month, fifty-one dollars per month; if for one day, five dollars per day.

Second—Those seating less than nine hundred and seventy-five persons shall pay a license, for one year, of two hundred and one dollars; for three months, seventy-six dollars; for one month, forty-one dollars; for one day five dollars.

Third—All licenses issued under the provisions of this subdivision shall be known and designated as "Theater License," but no license shall be required of exhibitions or entertainments given for the benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society.

[Billiards, Pool Tables and Bowling Alleys.]

XLIII. From each proprietor of a billiard table and pool table, not kept exclusively for family use, shall pay a license of six dollars per quarter for one table, and for each additional table five dollars per quarter, and for a bowling alley six dollars per quarter, and for each additional alley, five dollars per quarter.

[Intelligence Offices.]

XLIV. Each keeper of an intelligence office shall pay a license of sixteen dollars per quarter; *provided*, that no license shall be issued to any person to keep an intelligence office until consent shall have first been obtained by such person to carry on said business from the Board of Supervisors.

[Pawnbrokers.]

XLV. Each keeper of a pawnbroker's office shall pay a license of thirty-one dollars per quarter.

[Sworn Statements to be rendered.]

XLVI. In all cases where the amount of license to be paid by any person, firm or corporation is based upon or regulated by the amount of sales effected or business transacted, such person, firm or corporation shall render a sworn statement to the License Collector of the total amount of sales made or business done by them respectively during the three months next preceding the expiration of the last license, which statement shall determine the amount for which such license shall be renewed.

[Disposition of Amounts received for Licenses—Into what Funds to be paid.]

SECTION 11—1. Out of all moneys collected for licenses issued under this Order to bankers, brokers, merchandise dealers, retail liquor dealers, grocery and retail liquor dealers, auctioneers, keepers of livery stables, theaters and other places of amusement or exhibitions, billiard tables, bowling alleys, intelligence offices, and pawnbrokers, there shall be paid into the Special Fee Fund the sum of one dollar for each and every license so issued; the balance collected shall be paid into the General Fund.

2. That all moneys received for licenses from street railroad cars, vehicles of all descriptions, vehicle numbers, drivers' cards and drivers' badges, and penalties attached to vehicle licenses, shall be paid into the Street Department Fund.

3. All other moneys received for licenses issued under this Order, not enumerated in this section, shall be paid into the General Fund.

[Expressman and Express Agent defined.]

SECTION 12—1. The term expressman and express agent shall include all persons, firms and corporations engaged as common carriers in expressing, transmitting or conveying gold dust, bars, bullion, coin or general merchandise from or to any place without the city and county.

[Peddlers defined.]

2. The term peddlers shall include all persons who shall carry from place to place, and sell, or offer to sell, any goods or wares, except religious publications, newspapers, periodicals, water, flowers, confectionery, nuts or matches; provided, that persons furnishing to licensed retail dealers articles manufactured in this city and county, from hand or licensed vehicles, belonging to the manufacturers of such articles, shall not be deemed peddlers within the meaning of this section.

[Keepers of Shipping Offices defined.]

3. The term keepers of shipping offices shall include all persons engaged in the ordinary business of shipping offices, and all persons providing, procuring or furnishing seamen for any boat or vessel, or for any person.

[Astrologers, Seers, Fortune Tellers, Clairvoyants, etc., defined.]

4. The term astrologers, seers, fortune tellers and clairvoyants shall include all persons who may, by sign or advertisement, or notice of any kind, purport to pursue any of these occupations.

[Butchers—Separate Licenses.]

SECTION 13. Every person engaged in the business of a butcher, and every person or firm engaged in keeping or carrying on a slaughter house, shall have a separate license.

[Charge for furnishing Number for Vehicle.]

SECTION 14. At the time of designating and furnishing the number of a vehicle or boat, the Collector of Licenses shall collect from the owner thereof in addition to the license, the sum of one dollar for each number. No person shall use any other number on any vehicle or boat than the one assigned to him from the office of the Collector of Licenses. Transfer of any number shall not be made without the consent of the Collector and on the books at his office.

[Delinquent Licenses.]

SECTION 15. All licenses on vehicles other than boats, hackney carriages and coaches, which shall become due on the first day of January or July, shall be considered delinquent if not paid within one month after such date; and for every month or fraction of a month a license shall remain delinquent after the one month allowed from the first day of January or July, as aforesaid, there shall be added to the whole amount of such license twenty-five

cents, and for boats, hackney carriages and coaches, fifty cents, which shall be collected in the same manner as the license. But the addition of any amount to a license shall not exempt the person from whom the same may be collected from any penalty to which he might otherwise be liable.

[Drivers' License.]

SECTION 16. A license, as owner of a hackney carriage or boat, shall not entitle the holder thereof to act as driver; but such holder may take out in his own name a license to act as driver, which shall be unassignable. The holder of each owner's license may also have one driver's license issued to any one at his request and upon his recommendation, and no more. Any driver's license may be revoked or annulled at the request of the owner, or assignee of the owner at whose request it shall have been issued; and upon the revocation or annulling of a driver's license, the same may be assigned at the request of the person procuring such revocation, and provided the same shall not be assigned more than twice during the year.

[Only Licensed Drivers to drive Hackney Carriages or Boats.]

SECTION 17. No owner of a hackney carriage or boat shall permit or suffer any such carriage or boat belonging to or used by him to be driven by any but a licensed driver. And no person shall drive any hackney carriage or boat without being at the same time licensed to drive that particular carriage or boat. No driver of a hackney carriage or boat shall solicit passengers or patronage except for the vehicle or boat of which he is owner; and no driver of such carriage or boat shall solicit passengers or patronage for any vehicle or boat except that for which he is specially licensed as driver. And no person except the regularly licensed owner or driver shall solicit passengers or patronage for any hackney carriage or boat.

[License to state Number of Vehicle or Boat—Sale or Assignment of License—Certain Amounts to be collected on Issuance of License, etc., for a Hackney Carriage.]

SECTION 18. Every license for a vehicle or boat shall state the number of the vehicle or boat for which it shall be issued. No such license shall be sold, assigned or transferred without the consent of the Collector of Licenses endorsed thereon. No number or license for a hackney carriage shall be issued unless the License Collector shall have collected, in addition to the amount prescribed for such number and license, the amount prescribed for a badge, and for one driver's license for each hackney carriage for which a number or license is demanded. The person in whose name the license is taken out for a vehicle or boat shall, for all the purposes of this Order, be

considered as the owner of said vehicle or boat, and liable to all forfeitures and penalties herein contained, until such license shall be duly transferred, as provided by this Order. (As amended March 8, 1881, Order 1,618.)

[Applicant may be examined and required to subscribe a Sworn Statement.]

SECTION 19. In all cases where the rate of license depends upon the receipts or profits of the business, or upon the amount of business done, or upon the number of vehicles used, or upon any other matter peculiarly within the knowledge of the applicant for license, such applicant may be examined in regard to such matters, and may be required to subscribe to a sworn statement or affidavit that he has, to the best of his knowledge and belief, truly answered all questions touching the amount of license for which he applies or is liable. And if any person applying for license shall make any false statement in regard to his business, with intent thereby to procure a license at less rates than those provided in this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in Section 1 of this Order, and shall be adjudged to forfeit his license.

[Conviction not to exempt from payment of Licenses.]

SECTION 20. The conviction and punishment of any person for transacting any business without a license shall not excuse or exempt such person from the payment of any license due or unpaid at the time of such conviction.

[Collector of Licenses—Office.]

SECTION 21. The Collector of Licenses shall keep a public office in the City Hall, in as close proximity to the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer as may be convenient, which said office, together with the necessary furniture, books and stationery therefor, shall be furnished by authority of the Board of Supervisors.

[Bonds, etc., of License Collector and Deputies.]

SECTION 22. Before entering upon his official duties, the Collector of Licenses shall give a good and sufficient bond, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars; and each Deputy Collector of Licenses shall give a good and sufficient bond, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, each bond to be given with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge, by the officer giving the bond, of his official duties under this Order, or any subsequent Order of the Board of Supervisors; *provided*, that the bonds of the Collector of Licenses and the Deputy Collector of Licenses existing and in force at the time of the passage of this Order, shall not be rendered void and inoperative by reason of the passage of this Order.

[Duty of Collector and Deputies.]

SECTION 23. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to procure and issue to the Collector of Licenses the aforesaid licenses, and it shall be the duty of the Collector of Licenses and Deputy Collector of Licenses, under the supervision and direction of the Board of Supervisors, to attend to the collection of licenses, to examine places of business and persons liable to pay licenses, and to see that such licenses are taken out, and that no other business than that described in the license is carried on or transacted.

[Concerning Blank Licenses, Tags, Numbers, etc.]

SECTION 24. The Auditor shall be furnished with all license blanks, dog tags, vehicle, boat and basket numbers, by authority of the Board of Supervisors, and shall number and sign the license blanks so received, and from time to time, as they may be required, shall deliver said license blanks, dog tags, vehicle, boat and basket numbers, to the Collector of Licenses, charging him therewith, and taking from him a receipt therefor (at each time of delivery) specifying both in such charge and receipt the number of each and the total number and value of license blanks, dog tags, vehicle, boat and basket numbers; also, the classes, number and value of each class of license blanks so delivered; and at the close of each month, shall demand and receive from the Collector of Licenses all such license blanks, dog tags, vehicle, boat and basket numbers not issued and paid for, and immediately credit him therewith, specifying the same in the manner hereinbefore provided.

He shall, at the same time, credit the Collector of Licenses with all the license blanks, dog tags, vehicle, boat and basket numbers issued and paid for during the month, specifying the numbers, classes and values as hereinbefore provided, and cancel the amount in such a manner as to show a monthly settlement with the said Collector of Licenses.

He shall, on the first Monday in each month, require from the Collector of Licenses a sworn monthly report, in duplicate, showing the number and class of each license, the number of each dog tag, vehicle, boat and basket number, with the total number of each issued during the month next preceding, one certified copy of which, if found correct, he shall immediately file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

[Certain Books Must be Kept.]

SECTION 25. The Collector of Licenses shall countersign, issue and keep a record of all licenses, in books to be prepared for that purpose, as follows:

1. A book to be designated a "License Cash Book"—General Fund—in which entries shall be made under appropriate headings, showing the receipts each day; the names of the parties receiving license, their residence or place of business, the Auditor's number and class of License issued; whether the

license issued is a Special Fee and County or a Municipal license; the fee and the amount received for each license; the quarter and time for which each license is issued, with reference to number and page of the ledger (hereinafter provided for) wherein the same is entered.

2. A book to be designated as a "Stock Certificate Cash Book"—General Fund—in which [entries] shall be made, under appropriate headings, showing the receipts each day, the names of the corporations to whom receipts are issued, their place of business, the amount of each receipt, the number of each receipt, the number of certificates, name of the person by whom the same was paid, and the quarter and time for which each receipt was issued.

3. A book to be designated a "License Cash Book"—Street Department Fund—in which entries shall be made under appropriate headings, showing the receipts each day, the date, the name and residence or place of business of the owner or payee; the numbers issued for vehicles, description of the vehicle, the amount paid, the number of the license issued, the time for which the license is issued, and a column for remarks, with the number and page of the ledger (hereinafter provided for) wherein the same is entered.

4. A book to be designated "License Cash Book"—Dogs—in which entries shall be made under appropriate headings, showing the receipts each day, the date of the issuance of license, the name and residence or place of business of the owner, the number of license, the description of the dog, the time for which the license is issued, and a column for remarks.

5. A book to be designated "Index of Vehicles," in which entries shall be made under appropriate headings, showing the numbers of the vehicles, the names of the owners, their location, a column for class, columns showing the number of the license, the amount paid, the date of issuance and the time for which license is issued.

6. A book to be designated "License Ledger,"—Street Department Fund—in which entries of moneys received for license, and payable into said fund shall be posted from the cash book. In said ledger shall be entered, in alphabetical order, under appropriate headings, the name of the parties to whom licenses have been issued, their residence or place of business, the number and description of vehicles, the term and the time for which licenses have been issued, the date of payment, with lines numbered consecutively on each page.

7. A book to be designated "License Ledger,"—General Fund—in which entries of moneys received for licenses and payable into said fund shall be posted from the cash book. In said ledger shall be entered in alphabetical order, under the appropriate headings, the names of the parties to whom licenses have been issued, their residence or place of business, the quarters for which licenses have been issued, and amount received for each license, the class and number of each license, the date of payment, with lines numbered consecutively on each page.

8. A book to be designated a Stock Certificate Ledger—General Fund—in which entries of moneys received for stock certificate tax and payable into

said fund shall be posted from the cash book in said ledger, shall be entered in alphabetical order, the names of the corporation to whom receipts have been issued, their place of business, the quarters for which receipts have been issued, the amount of each receipt issued, and the date of payment, with lines numbered consecutively on each page.

9. Books to be designated "District License Books," which shall be numbered consecutively according to the number of districts into which it may be deemed advisable by the License Collector to divide the city and county for the collection of licenses, in which the streets in each district shall be alphabetically arranged, and in which shall be entered, in pencil, the names of all persons or firms in the respective blocks in each street in said districts, following occupations or business that require to be licensed, showing under appropriate headings the names of the parties, their occupation or business with such other information as will insure the collection of licenses from all persons liable therefor.

He shall also keep such other book or books as shall in his judgment be necessary, or as may be required by the Committee on License and Orders of this Board, and all of the books hereinbefore provided to be kept, shall have such additional entries made in them respectively as may be required or approved by the said Committee on License and Orders.

He shall receive all moneys paid for licenses, and shall, as often as once in each week, and whenever the amount thereof accumulated in his possession at any one time shall exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and on the last day of each month, pay over to the Treasurer all moneys in his possession so received, taking a receipt thereof, which receipt must be presented to and countersigned by the Auditor.

At the close of each month he shall return to the Auditor all license blanks, dog tags, vehicle, boat, and basket numbers in his possession not paid for; and, on the first Monday in each month, he shall render to the Auditor a statement, in duplicate, specifying therein the numbers and classes of license blanks received from and returned to the Auditor; also, the number of each class, and the total value thereof; likewise the number and classes of licenses issued, and the number of licenses of each class issued, and the total value thereof, together with the amount of moneys paid over to the Treasurer during the month next preceding, which statement shall show a monthly settlement with the Auditor; and he shall make oath to the Auditor that such monthly statement is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, correct in every particular, and that he has paid over to the Treasurer all moneys so received for licenses during such preceding month.

[Duty of Deputies.]

SECTION 26. The Deputy Collectors of Licenses shall, under the directions and instructions of the Collector of Licenses, observing the forms, rules and regulations prescribed by the said Collector, make to said Collector daily re-

ports of duty performed and daily payment of moneys collected for licenses, and at the close of each month make oath to the Auditor that they have so paid over to the Collector of Licenses all such moneys.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, July 26, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

Absent—Supervisor Doane.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, July 28, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,600.

RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC POUND.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Pound.]

SECTION 1. A Public Pound is hereby authorized, and the same shall be established at a place near to or on California street, west of Walnut street.

[Duties of Pound Keeper.]

SECTION 2. The Board of Supervisors shall appoint some suitable person whose duty it shall be to take up and receive into said Pound all estrays and animals, except dogs licensed, found running at large upon any public street, square or grounds, within that portion of the city and county bounded by Lyon and California streets, Eighth avenue, A street, First avenue, D, Fulton, Devisadero, Ridley, Castro, Seventeenth, Douglass, Twentieth, Church, Twenty-sixth, Harrison and Twenty-first streets, Potrero avenue and Twentieth street, and the waters of the Bay, or within the limits of any cemetery; all animals left standing upon a public highway, in violation of the provisions of any of the Orders of this Board; all goats found running at large upon any public street, square, grounds or vacant and unoccupied lots, not fenced, within that portion of the city and county bounded by Twentieth street, Harrison street projected to Precita avenue, Precita avenue, Colusa and De Haro streets. The further duties of said Pound Keeper, relative to fees and charges, etc., are hereby declared to be such as are required by this Order. (As amended May 24, 1881, by Order No. 1,628.)

[Animals trespassing may be taken and delivered to Pound Keeper.]

SECTION 3. Any animal found trespassing upon any private enclosure in this city and county may be taken up by any person and committed to the custody of the Pound Keeper, who shall hold the same subject to reasonable demands for damages, in addition to the fees prescribed in Section 10 of this Order.

Any person may take up and deliver to the Pound Keeper any animal which the Pound Keeper is, by Section 2 of this order, required to take up; and may demand and receive out of the moneys collected upon the release or sale of such animal the same fees that the Pound Keeper would be entitled to receive for like services, with reasonable compensation for feeding such animal not more than twelve hours.

[Notice of taking up any Animal to be given to Pound Keeper.]

SECTION 4. Every person taking up any animal under the provisions of Section 3, within the limits described by Section 2 of this Order, shall, within twelve hours after taking up such animal, or within four hours, if the same be attached to a vehicle, give notice thereof to the Pound Keeper or Chief of Police; and the Pound Keeper shall thereupon take such animal into his custody, and every person to whom such animal may be delivered, or who shall receive the same, shall forthwith, on demand, deliver such animal to the Pound Keeper. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Record by Pound Keeper; Subsistence for Animals.]

SECTION 5. The Pound Keeper shall keep a true and faithful record of the number and description of all animals taken into his custody, with the date of their receipt and the date and manner of their disposal, and shall keep conspicuously posted at the entrance of the Pound a list of all animals therein detained. He shall also provide necessary subsistence for all animals while in his custody.

[Advertisements of Animals Impounded.]

SECTION 6. All animals, except dogs, taken into custody of the Pound Keeper, if not reclaimed within two days thereafter, shall be advertised in the official paper of the Board, as follows:

Horses, cows, bulls, oxen, mules or asses for seven days;

All other animals, five days.

Provided, that swine, sheep, lambs and goats may be advertised by written notice conspicuously posted on the Pound gate.

[Sale of Animals; Fees and Charges.]

SECTION 7. Immediately upon the expiration of the time for advertisement, and after due advertisement as provided in Section 5 of this Order, the Pound Keeper shall sell all animals so advertised, and out of the proceeds of the sale thereof pay his proper fees and charges, and all reasonable and proper demands made under the provisions of Section 3 of this Order.

Any balance of the proceeds of a sale of any animal remaining after the payment of such fees, charges and demands shall be paid into the City Treasury, for the use of the owner of such animal, if claimed within six months thereafter; if not, the same shall be applied to the use of the hospitals, after paying the expenses of said Pound.

[Charges for Impounding.]

SECTION 8. The charges upon every animal impounded shall be as follows:

For every horse, mare, mule, ass, bull, ox or cow, two dollars, and one dollar per day for keeping; two dollars additional if advertised, five per cent commission if sold, and one dollar for arresting and driving.

For every colt, yearling or calf, sheep, goat or hog, one dollar, and fifty cents per day for keeping, two dollars if advertised, five per cent commission if sold, and fifty cents for arresting and driving.

[Redemption of Animal by Owner.]

SECTION 9. The owner or person entitled to the control of any animal impounded may, at any time before the sale or other disposition thereof, redeem the same by paying to the Pound Keeper all proper fees and charges thereon, made by virtue of any of the provisions of this Order.

[Dogs to be Impounded, etc.]

SECTION 10. The Pound Keeper and his deputies shall seize and take or carry to the Public Pound, every dog not being led by a string, rope or chain, found running or being at large in any of the streets or places aforesaid, not having around his or her neck the collar, and attached thereto the tag provided for in any of the Orders of this Board, and keep such dog for the space of forty-eight hours, unless sooner redeemed by the owner or person having control thereof, by payment of two dollars and fifty cents, or if the dog claimed be already entered upon the books of the License Collector as licensed for the current year, then, upon presentation of a certificate from said License Collector of that fact, and payment of the fees for arresting and keeping.

Every dog so taken up and not redeemed within forty-eight hours, shall be destroyed by the Pound Keeper; *provided*, however, that he may keep any valuable dogs and sell them, preserving a full record of all such sales.

His receipt for the sale, indorsed by the Collector of Licenses, shall be a valid title to the purchaser; and all money so received shall be paid into the City Treasury, deducting ten per cent. for his commissions.

He shall provide the dogs with food, water and the necessary attention, and shall take such care of them as is consistent with humanity, at an expense not to exceed ten cents per day per dog, to be paid out of the Urgent Necessity Fund, if the money received for the sale of dogs be not sufficient. The Pound Keeper may, in his discretion, remit any of the above such fees and charges.

[Duplicate Dog Tags.]

SECTION 11. Whenever a dog tag, issued for the current year by the License Collector, has been taken and stolen by parties unknown to the owner of the dog for which the same was issued, the owner or person having control of such dog may, on the payment of fifty cents, and on making and subscribing to an affidavit of such loss, receive from said License Collector a duplicate tag for the remaining portion of the then current year.

[Pound Keeper to make Monthly Report.]

SECTION 12. The Pound Keeper shall make a true and correct report to the Board of Supervisors, under oath, on the first Monday of every month, of the number of dogs taken by him to the Public Pound, and also of the number redeemed, sold and destroyed, and by whom redeemed and purchased, and of the amount received in each case.

[Fee, impounding Dog.]

SECTION 13. The Pound Keeper shall be entitled to receive, for every dog taken by him to the Public Pound, fifty cents, to be audited by the Board of Supervisors, upon the sworn statement of the Pound Keeper, and paid out of the Urgent Necessity Fund, if the money received for the redemption of dogs be not sufficient.

[Deputies of Pound Keeper.]

SECTION 14. The Pound Keeper may, at any time, appoint deputies or pound drivers, at his own proper expense, for driving any animal to the pound.

[Badges, Pound Keeper.]

SECTION 15. The Pound Keeper and deputies, while engaged in the execution of their duties, shall each wear a plain circular metallic badge on the left breast of the outer garment, with, for the Pound Keeper, the words "Pound

Keeper" plainly engraved thereon, and for the deputy and pound drivers, the words "Deputy Pound Keeper." Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of five dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail two days.

[Bond, Pound Keeper.]

SECTION 16. The Pound Keeper, within five days after his appointment, and before entering on his duties, shall execute an undertaking in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as Pound Keeper, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, which undertaking, when approved, shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

[Account and Payment of Fines.]

SECTION 17. The Pound Keeper shall keep a correct and true account of, and pay into the Treasury once in each month, all moneys received by him for fines or forfeiture, from which the salary of said Pound Keeper shall be paid by the Treasurer on his demand.

[Salary, etc., of Pound Keeper.]

SECTION 18. The Pound Keeper shall receive for his services (in addition to the fees allowed by Section 13 of this Order) seventy-five dollars per month, besides which he may collect from persons redeeming animals and retain the driving fees and fees for keeping; and also, from the proceeds of sales of animals sold, he may retain the driving fee, fees for keeping and advertising, and the commission on the sale.

[Resisting Pound Keeper in Performance of Duties.]

SECTION 19. No person shall resist, obstruct or prevent the Pound Keeper, or any of his deputies or assistants, in exercise of his duties as such. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 13, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey.

Absent—Supervisors Drake, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 17, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,598.

RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows :

[Custodian of Property Lost or Stolen.]

SECTION 1. The Chief of Police shall be the custodian of all lost, stolen and unclaimed property which may now be in his possession or under his control, or which may hereafter come into the possession of any Police Officer.

[Delivery of Money, etc., to Property Clerk, and his Duties.]

SECTION 2. Every Police Officer upon taking or receiving into his custody, in the discharge of his duty, any money or property, shall forthwith deliver such money or property to the Property Clerk of the Police Department; and the Property Clerk, under the direction and control of the Chief of Police, shall particularly register all such property delivered to or received by him, in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating the name of the person from whom, and by whom, each article or parcel shall have been taken, the names of all claimants of each article or parcel, the time of seizure, and the final disposition thereof.

[Return of Property to Persons Erroneously Suspected of Obtaining it Feloniously.]

SECTION 3. Whenever money or property shall have been taken from a person on suspicion that such person feloniously obtained the same, if upon examination of the person suspected, the examining magistrate shall be satisfied from the evidence that he is innocent, and that the money or property rightfully belongs to him, such magistrate shall, in writing, order the Property Clerk, or officer having charge of such money or property, to return the same and to deliver the same to the person accused, and not to any agent, attorney, or clerk.

[Report of Chief of Police of Property Lost or Stolen. Delivery of, to Treasurer.]

SECTION 4. The Chief of Police shall, at the expiration of each fiscal year, and every six months thereafter, make a report to the Board of Supervisors of all lost, stolen, and unclaimed property which may be in his possession or under his control; and within thirty days after the date of each report, he shall turn over to the Treasurer of the City and County, all property and money mentioned in such report, and take his receipt therefor.

[Notice of Sale by Treasurer.]

SECTION 5. The City and County Treasurer shall, in the month of January in each year, cause to be published for thirty days, in a daily newspaper, an advertisement, setting forth that on a certain day, and at a specified time and place, he will proceed to sell, at public auction, all property in his possession, by virtue of the provisions of this Order, giving a fair and just description of the same.

[Sale and Proceeds.]

SECTION 6. After having duly published the advertisement provided for by the last section, the Treasurer shall, at the time and place designated in the advertisement, proceed to sell at auction to the highest bidder, for gold or silver coin, the property described in said advertisement; and, after having paid the just and reasonable expenses of storage, advertising and sale, shall keep the proceeds for one year, subject to any lawful claim which may be made by the owners of any of the property sold.

[Disposition Thereof.]

SECTION 7. The Treasurer shall, at the expiration of one year after every sale made under this Order, pay into the General Fund all moneys remaining in his hands on account of such sale.

[Hearing of Complaint by Police Judge.]

SECTION 8. The Police Judge may hear and determine at chambers any complaint made by a person interested in the disposition of any money or property mentioned in this section; and may, upon hearing, direct the delivery of any money or property, or the payment of the proceeds of the sale of any property to the person entitled thereto.

[Expenses to be Deducted from Payment to Owner.]

SECTION 9. Upon the payment of the proceeds of the sale of any property to the person entitled thereto, the Treasurer shall deduct from the amount of such proceeds, the just proportional share of the expenses of storage, advertisement and sale.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 13, 1880.

After having been published five successive days according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey.

Absent—Supervisors Drake, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 15, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,601.

CONCERNING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows :

[Penalty and Violation.]

SECTION 1. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Report of Small-pox Cases.]

SECTION 2. The Health Officer shall visit and examine all cases of Asiatic cholera and small-pox that may be brought to his notice.

[Gratuitous Vaccination.]

SECTION 3. The Health Officer shall keep an office in some convenient location, and shall keep the same open for gratuitous vaccination during certain hours of each day, of which he shall give public notice, by advertisement, from time to time, in two daily newspapers. He shall give his personal attention and services to the work of gratuitous vaccination, selecting and preserving the vaccine virus with his utmost care and skill, and shall so perform his duties as to promote the physical well-being of all who shall apply at his office.

[Prosecution for Violation of Orders.]

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer in every practical way to impress upon the citizens of the City and County of San Francisco, the importance and duty of revaccination in the case of all persons who have passed a period of more than seven years since the time of their first vaccination. The Health Officer, in addition to the duties specifically mentioned in this Order, shall be prompt and active in seeing that all Orders concerning the public health are properly executed, and shall be vigilant and active in detecting and removing all causes of disease, and shall see that all persons violating said Orders, in relation to the preservation of the public health, are duly prosecuted.

[Police Officers Ex-officio Health Inspectors.]

SECTION 5. Every regular and special Police Officer having a regular beat shall be ex-officio Health Inspector, and in case said regular or special Police Officer shall observe at any time that any building, street, alley, court or lane in said city and county is in a condition offensive to the public health, he shall immediately make a report thereof to the Health Officer. Said ex-officio Health Inspector shall serve without pay. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to report to the Police Commissioners any neglect of the duties required in this Order of ex-officio Health Inspectors.

[Reports of Physicians.]

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of each physician in this city and county to report to the Health Officer, in writing, every patient he shall have laboring under Asiatic cholera or small-pox, immediately after he shall be satisfied of the nature of the disease, and to report to the same officer every case of death from such disease immediately after it shall have occurred.

[Report of Householders.]

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of every householder in this city and county to report, in writing, to the Health Officer, immediately, the name of every person boarding at his or her house whom he or she shall have reason to believe to be sick of cholera or small-pox, and any deaths occurring at his or her house from such diseases.

[Vehicles Used for Removal of Small-pox Cases.]

SECTION 8. No person shall drive or use any vehicle, or suffer, or permit any vehicle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge or control, to be driven or used for the conveyance, transportation, or removal of any person infected with the small-pox, or the body of any person who may die of the small-pox, without the written consent of the Health Officer, nor drive or suffer or permit the vehicle to be used or driven for the purpose aforesaid.

SECTION 9. No person shall use, or drive, or suffer, or permit any vehicle authorized by the written consent of the Health Officer to convey, transport or remove persons infected with the small-pox, or the bodies of persons who may die of small-pox, to be used or driven for the conveyance, transportation, or removal of persons uninfected with small-pox without the written consent of the Health Officer.

[Persons Infected with Small-pox.]

SECTION 10. No person attending upon or otherwise coming in contact with any person affected with small-pox in such a manner or to such an extent as to render him liable to communicate the disease, shall go upon any public street or in any way mingle with people not affected with the disease.

[Health Officer to Place Person in Charge.]

SECTION 11. Whenever a case of small-pox shall exist in any house or tenement, and for any reason the person affected shall not be removed to the Small-pox Hospital, it shall be the duty of the Health Officer, when directed, to place some competent person in charge of such premises, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of Section 10 are strictly observed, so long as may be deemed necessary for the public safety and until no danger from contact can reasonably be apprehended.

[Power to Fumigate.]

SECTION 12. The Health Officer shall have power, during the prevalence of an epidemic, to fumigate and disinfect any premises which in his judgment require disinfecting.

[Physicians Exempt from Provisions of Sections 10 and 11.]

SECTION 13. Nothing contained in Sections 10 and 11 shall be so construed as to apply to physicians.

[Removed to Hospital.]

SECTION 14. Whenever a case of small-pox is reported to the Health Officer, it shall be his duty to immediately visit the premises where the person so affected resides or may be stopping, and the said Health Officer, upon the personal inspection of himself, shall immediately cause to be erected a yellow or Quarantine Flag in a conspicuous place on said premises, or to post upon the doorway of houses infected with the small-pox a placard setting forth the fact, the same to remain during the continuance of the disease on said premises.

[No Removals without Consent.]

SECTION 15. No person shall remove a small-pox patient from any house or place within the limits of the city and county to any other house or place without the permission of the Committee on Health and Police of this Board.

[Prohibiting Removals, except to Hospital.]

SECTION 16. The Health Officer is hereby prohibited from removing or authorizing the removal of any small-pox patient from any place in the City and County of San Francisco, to any place therein except the Small-pox Hospital.

[Removal of Persons with Contagious Diseases—Permit Required.]

SECTION 17. No person shall, without a permit from the Health Officer, carry or remove from one building to the other, or from any railroad depot to any house, or through the public streets, or from any boat to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease.

[Butchers' Offal or Garbage.]

SECTION 18. No butchers' offal, garbage, nor any dead animal, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be allowed to remain on the premises of any person, or to be thrown into any street or alley, place or receiving basin, or in any standing water or excavation, or upon the grounds or premises of any person; nor shall any animal dying of disease, accident or old age, be skinned; nor shall any dead animal be buried or thrown into any of the tide waters, lakes, streams or reservoirs of water within the limits of this city and county.

[Dangerous or Detrimental Pursuits.]

SECTION 19. No person shall be permitted to pursue any business or occupation in the city, that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health and every such business or pursuit shall be promptly discontinued.

[Generating of Unwholesome Odors.]

SECTION 20. The rendering, heating, or steaming of any animal or vegetable product or substance generating noisome or unwholesome odors, or gaseous vapors, shall be conducted in steam-tight kettles, tanks, or boilers, and such method adopted as shall entirely condense, decompose, deodorize, or destroy the odors, vapors, or gaseous products. And no person shall be permitted to burn upon his premises, street, alley, or other place, any animal or vegetable substance which will create noisome or unwholesome odors.

[Removal of Manure.]

SECTION 21. Every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stable, stall, or apartment, in which any horse, cattle, or swine, or any other animal

shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, shall cause such liquid or manure to be removed to some proper place, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables and apartments, and the drainage, yards and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

[Adulterated Milk.]

SECTION 22. No person shall offer or have for sale, in the city, any unwholesome, watered or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows (or other animals) that are fed on swill, garbage or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

[Sale of Unwholesome Food Prohibited.]

SECTION 23. No person shall expose or offer for sale, or sell for human food, any

1. Blown, meager, diseased, or bad meat, poultry, or game: or
2. Unsound, diseased, or unwholesome fish, fruit, vegetables, or other market produce.

[Unwholesome Meat Defined—Sale Prohibited.]

SECTION 24. No person shall bring within the city, expose or offer for sale, or sell—

1. Any sick or diseased animal; or,
2. The flesh of any animal which, when killed, was sick or diseased, or that died a natural or accidental death.

[Slaughter or Sale for Food of Immature Calves Forbidden.]

SECTION 25. No person shall slaughter, expose for sale, or sell, in, or bring within the city for sale, for human food, any calf, unless it is in good, healthy condition, and four weeks of age.

[Articles or Animals Exhibited in Market, etc., to be Deemed Offered for Sale.]

SECTION 26. Any article or animal that shall be offered, or exhibited, for sale, in any market, or elsewhere, as though it was intended for sale, shall be deemed offered and exposed for sale, within the intent and meaning of this Order.

[Forfeiture and Duty of Market Inspector.]

SECTION 27. Any person who, in violation of the preceding sections of this Order, shall bring within the city, slaughter or sell, or expose for sale, any article or animal (therein prohibited from sale), or which is unfit or unsafe for human food, shall forfeit the same to the city, and the Market Inspector shall seize and forthwith remove the same at the expense of the owner, in such manner, under direction of the Health Department, as will insure safety and protection to the public health.

[Penalty for Resisting Market Inspector.]

SECTION 28. Any person who shall resist or obstruct the Market Inspector in the legal exercise of his duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

[Market Stalls to be Kept Clean.]

SECTION 29. Every owner or occupant of a market stall, shall use due care and attention to maintain cleanliness thereat, by the prompt removal of all rubbish or other matter tending to create a stench or generate disease.

[Prohibiting the Removal of Quarantine Flags.]

SECTION 30. No person shall remove a yellow or quarantine flag or placard from any building where the said flag or placard shall have been placed by the Health Officer or his deputies, without the permission of the said Health Officer or his deputies.

[Health Officer and Police Officers to Enforce Provisions.]

SECTION 31. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer or any of his deputies, or of any police officer, to arrest any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Order.

[Prohibiting any Person from Falsely Representing Himself as being a Health Officer or a Health Inspector or Employee of the Health Department.]

SECTION 32. No person shall falsely represent himself to be the Health Officer, or a Health Inspector or employee of the Health Department, or shall wear any Health Department badge, with intent to deceive, or shall use any badges or notices used by the Board of Health or the employees thereof, with the intent aforesaid. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction

thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than twenty-five days or more than six months.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 13, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey.

Absent—Supervisors Drake, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 17, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,602.

RELATING TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Hospital Committee and Duties.]

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors shall appoint a Committee of three of its members, to be known as the Hospital Committee. Such Committee shall, at such hours and upon such days as they may select, visit the City and County Hospital, without previous notice to the person having charge of said Hospital, and at every visit make a thorough inspection of all the different wards as regards their cleanliness and order, and the condition of the patients therein, and of the diet, as regards the quality and sufficiency thereof. Said Committee shall also carefully observe and watch the conduct of the officers and employees of said Hospital.

[Orders for Admission of Sick Persons.]

SECTION 2. The Mayor, the Resident Physician, the Attending Physician or Surgeon, and any member of the Hospital Committee may issue orders for the admission of sick persons into the hospital; and every order issued by either shall be complied with, and the person therein designated shall be admitted, unless the Mayor or Resident Physician, for good and sufficient reasons, shall otherwise direct.

[Discharge of Patients from Hospital.]

SECTION 3. The Resident Physician shall discharge patients from the hospital when, in his judgment, such patient no longer requires the charity of the city, unless objected to by the medical or surgical attendant; and in case of such difference of opinion, it shall be referred to the Mayor; whose decision shall be final.

[Duties of Resident Physician.]

SECTION 4. The Resident Physician of the City and County Hospital shall be charged with the care of all patients in the hospital, subject to the direction of the Attending Physicians and Surgeons, in all matters relating to the medical and surgical treatment of said patients. He shall see that all patients have the proper quality and quantity of nourishment, and that the nurses and other employees perform their duty faithfully. He shall guard the property, and keep an inventory of the same. He shall take charge and keep account of all moneys and valuables of every patient upon admittance, and restore the same upon dismissal; and once in every three months he shall deliver to the Mayor (taking his receipt therefor) all moneys and valuables in his hands belonging to deceased patients. He shall keep an accurate register of all patients admitted into the hospital, which shall state the name of every patient, the date of his admission, his place of nativity and the date of discharge or death; and on the first of every month he shall make a report to the Mayor in writing, under his hand, showing the whole number of patients admitted, the number that have been discharged and the number that have died during the month, and the number remaining in the hospital at the date of the report. The Resident Physician shall have exclusive charge of the patients in the small-pox departments and the Pest House, and shall bestow upon them all necessary medical and sanitary attention. He shall also, when required by the Mayor or the Chief of Police, attend upon all patients in the County Jail and Station House.

[Advertisement for Proposals; Schedule of Supplies; Letting of Contracts.]

SECTION 5. The Hospital Committee shall, in the month of May in each year, prepare a schedule of the proper diet and necessary supplies required for use of the City and County Hospital for the ensuing fiscal year; and shall cause the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to advertise, in the usual form and manner, for proposals to furnish such diet and supplies as called for by said schedule. All bids for furnishing such diet and supplies shall be opened in open session of the Board of Supervisors, and all contracts therefor shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, to be ascertained by the Board of Supervisors.

RELATING TO THE ALMSHOUSE.

[Superintendent to keep Register of Inmates and Report Monthly.]

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Almshouse to keep an accurate register of all inmates admitted into the Almshouse; which register shall state the day of admission, and the name, age, sex, color and occupation of the party admitted, the place of nativity and how admitted, and the date of the inmate's discharge or death, from which an accurate report shall be made on the first day of every month to the President of the Board of Supervisors, showing each of these facts, and showing also, the whole number admitted, discharged, died during the month, and the whole number of inmates then remaining in the Almshouse. Said report shall be signed by the Superintendent, and delivered to the President of the Board of Supervisors, a correct copy of which shall also be kept on file in the Almshouse.

[Daily Record to be Kept, and Report to be made Weekly.]

SECTION 7. The Superintendent shall keep a daily record, wherein shall be entered all transactions and business of and concerning the Almshouse, and all events therein occurring necessary and proper to be made public; and he shall accurately report to the Mayor in regard to such transactions, business and events, as shown by said daily record on Saturday of each week. Said report shall be in writing, and signed by the Superintendent.

[Diet, Farm, and Daily Ration Books.]

SECTION 8. The Superintendent shall keep a diet book, farm book, and daily ration book, and shall accurately report in regard to said diet book, farm book and daily ration book, on the first day of every month, to the President of the Board of Supervisors. Such report shall be in writing and signed by the Superintendent.

[Duplicate Vouchers to be Kept.]

SECTION 9. The Superintendent shall take duplicate vouchers for every demand upon the Treasury arising from or out of all the current expenditures, and accurately report the same to the Board of Supervisors on the first day of every month.

[Admission, how obtained.]

SECTION 10. The Mayor, or the Hospital Committee, may issue orders for the admission of persons into the Almshouse, and every order issued by either shall be complied with, and the person therein designated shall be admitted, unless the Mayor, for good and sufficient reasons, shall otherwise direct.

[Superintendent to Execute Bond.]

SECTION 11. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the Superintendent of the Almshouse shall make and execute to the City and County of San Francisco a bond, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$5,000, the same to be approved by the Hospital Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF
CORRECTION.

[Duties of Superintendent.]

SECTION 12. The Superintendent shall reside at the Institution, in apartments assigned to his use. He shall be subject to the orders of the Board of Supervisors; have the entire charge of the institution in all of its departments and of all officers and employees. He shall have a code of rules (not inconsistent with these rules, the ordinances of the city or laws of the State) for the government of the subordinate officers and employees, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors. It shall be his duty to see that all regulations and orders of the Board are strictly enforced, and that all the officers and employees are diligent in the discharge of their duties. In case of neglect of duty or disobedience of orders by any subordinate, or for any proper cause, the Superintendent shall have authority at once to suspend such subordinate from duty; and report the same to the Committee. He shall make requisitions for all articles needed in and about the premises, and receipt at once for articles received, according to forms prescribed by the Board, and shall certify to the correctness of all bills.

He shall examine all persons admitted into the institution, noting on the permit or mittimus such information as is important to preserve. He shall see that all inmates are properly cleansed and clothed upon their admission, and that thereafter they have a bath of the whole person at least once a week, and as much oftener as he may deem necessary. He shall be especially careful that all are treated with considerate care and kindness by those placed over them.

He shall enforce obedience on the part of the inmates, to the rules prescribed for them, and shall see that those able to perform labor are constantly employed. He shall supervise and direct them in their respective duties and labors, and receive reports from the officers of all cases of disobedience or violation of the rules. He shall have power to punish all wilful infractions of the rules.

He shall have a register kept of all inmates admitted and discharged, and make monthly reports, according to forms prescribed by the Board, giving the number of all persons admitted or discharged, and when sentenced; the births and deaths at the institution; the punishments and the cause thereof,

and such other information as may be necessary or worthy of remark. He shall annually submit a report of the condition of the institution, giving the number of the inmates therein, and in which department, with the number of admissions thereto and discharges therefrom, and the births and deaths therein during the year, with such information and suggestions as he may deem important or the Board may direct.

[Duties of the Assistant Superintendent.]

SECTION 13. The Assistant Superintendent shall reside at the institution in apartments assigned for his use, and shall, subject to the rules and orders of the Board, aid the Superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and, in case of his absence, sickness or disability, act as Superintendent. He shall attend the services in the Chapel on Sunday, and see that good order and decorum are maintained, and shall at all times perform such duties as may be required of him by the Superintendent.

He must be present at the opening and closing of the workrooms and cells. He shall keep a daily journal of all the infractions of these rules, the orders of the Board of Supervisors, or the rules and regulations made for the government of the subordinate officers, employees and inmates. The journal shall also contain a statement of the casualties, breakages and of any occurrence out of the usual order, and shall always be open for the examination of all the public officers. He shall assist the Superintendent in receiving and discharging inmates, shall see that the food of the inmates is properly cooked and divided, and that their clothing is clean, whole and in good order.

He shall see that the whole establishment exhibits throughout neatness, good order and cleanliness, and shall have the blankets, bed, furniture, locks, doors and cells examined every day, and see that they are in good condition. Whenever he discovers anything wrong, he shall note the number of the cell, with the offense committed, and report the same to the Superintendent immediately.

He shall inflict no corporal punishment without orders from the Superintendent, unless in the absence of that officer the discipline and safety of the institution should require it.

He shall see that the arms of the guards are inspected at least once each day, and report any officer who may be found deficient in ammunition, or whose guns and equipments are not in perfect order.

[Duties of the Visiting Physician.]

SECTION 14. The Visiting Physician shall visit the institution on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and as much oftener as may be thought necessary by the Superintendent. He shall give careful attention to the sick in the institution, and shall keep a record of the names and dis-

eases of each invalid, and their treatment and the result, and of all prescriptions. He shall report in writing to the Superintendent, the name, disease and condition of each patient in the institution.

He shall see that the nurses faithfully discharge their duties, and shall report to the Superintendent any neglect or improper conduct on the part of any nurse or patient, and also give notice of all convalescents able to perform labor, so that they may be employed. The sustenance and diet of those in the hospital shall be regulated by him, through requisitions on the Superintendent, which must be in writing.

He shall not perform, or allow to be performed, any important surgical operation without having previously notified the Committee. Whenever he may deem it necessary or expedient to call a consultation of physicians, he shall give notice to the Superintendent; and shall make an annual report to the Superintendent, stating the number of prescriptions made, the nature of diseases treated, their termination, and his opinion of the causes which may have produced the sickness; also, any other facts, opinions, or suggestions of interest or information pertaining to his department. He shall visit all inmates who may be confined to cells for punishment and report their condition, and on his recommendation their punishment diet may be changed or mitigated.

He shall have charge of the Dispensary and of all medical stores therein, and of all surgical or other instruments belonging to the Medical Department, and shall keep an accurate account thereof and be responsible therefor; and shall make requisitions upon the Superintendent for all the medicines or other articles needed for his department. He shall attend to putting up all prescriptions, and enter them in a book; and see that all tinctures, liniments, syrups, ointments, plasters, and other preparations, usually expected of an apothecary to prepare, are carefully and correctly made.

He shall not have access to other apartments than the hospital, nor hold communication with any of the subordinate officers or inmates, except in the discharge of his medical duty. His books shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Superintendent and Committee. Blank forms for the purpose of describing the condition of the patients, on their admission to the hospital, shall be kept ready, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Physician, immediately on the admission of a patient, to fill up a form with a clear statement, together with an account of the intermediate treatment, which shall be handed to the Superintendent.

[Duties of the Matron.]

SECTION 15. The Matron shall reside in the institution, in apartments set apart for her use. She shall be entrusted, under the direction of the Superintendent, with the care and general oversight of that part of the institution provided for the retention and employment of females, and shall preserve good order and propriety of behavior among those committed to her charge.

She shall observe that due attention be paid to cleanliness in every respect, and by every officer, employee or inmate under her charge. She shall, under the direction of the Superintendent, see that the inmates are properly provided for and detailed to the several branches of labor, assigning to each such kind as, under the circumstances, she is best fitted to perform; and that the Assistant Matrons, and others employed under her direction, be faithful in the discharge of their several duties, and that they behave to those placed under their care with considerate kindness and humanity. She shall make requisitions upon the Superintendent for such articles of clothing or necessities as may be required in her department; and shall see that all the rules and regulations required to be observed and enforced by subordinate officers having charge of male prisoners (as far as are applicable to the females) be enforced, under and by direction of the Superintendent, or, in his absence, the Assistant Superintendent.

She shall cause to be taken the statistics required of female prisoners on their arrival, and shall also see that they are properly cleansed and provided with the dress of the institution, and that their clothing is washed and put away. She shall see that they are properly dressed, as may be directed by the Superintendent, preparatory to their being discharged; direct the making and mending of clothing, and shall see that the cells, galleries and flagging, the bedding and clothing of the prisoners are clean and in proper order, and that they are not injured or destroyed, and that they are thoroughly repaired, after having passed through the laundry, before being again distributed for use. She shall be vigilant over every part of the institution assigned to her charge, especially in regard to cleanliness and to daily ablution and the bathing of the whole person of each of the inmates as often as she shall deem it necessary.

She shall see that all female prisoners capable of working shall be employed when practicable, and she shall apply to the Superintendent in writing, from time to time as occasion may require, for such materials as may be requisite for the employment of those under her care, and the same may be delivered to her on her written order. She shall return once every week to the Superintendent all articles prepared or manufactured during the week, with a list of the same and their value, as nearly as can be ascertained by her.

[Duties of Assistant Matrons.]

SECTION 16. There shall be employed, from time to time, as many Assistant Matrons as may be found requisite and necessary for the institution, whose duties shall be assigned to them by the Superintendent.

Assistant Matrons shall be subject to the orders of the Matron, have charge of the halls and cells for female inmates, and take charge of all female inmates on their arrival; shall also see that they are thoroughly cleansed, and provided with the dress of the institution, and that the clothing which they

bring with them is washed, marked and put away. They shall see that they are properly dressed, as may be directed by the Matron, on being discharged, and that the cells, galleries and floors, the bedding and clothing for all the inmates are clean and in proper order, are not injured or destroyed, and that they are thoroughly repaired after having passed through the laundry. They shall be vigilant over every part of the institution assigned to their charge, especially in regard to cleanliness and to the daily ablutions and occasional bathing of the whole person of each of the female inmates, and shall do such other duties as may be directed by the Matron.

[Duties of Clerk and Storekeeper.]

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the Clerk and Storekeeper, under the direction of the Superintendent, to keep the registers and all the account books in a neat and correct manner, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Board or Superintendent.

He shall keep full and detailed accounts with every officer who receives a salary, and with every person with whom contracts are made or pass-books kept, and he shall keep the general accounts of the work-rooms and other employments. He shall properly itemize and examine the calculations of, and if correct, sign all bills before being submitted to the Superintendent for his approval.

It shall be his duty to prepare in detail, for publication, the annual statement of the accounts of the institution, exhibiting the average monthly cost of the inmates, and the average monthly value of the labor and productions of the workshops, farms and grounds; and also prepare for publication the annual report of the Superintendent, the Matron, the Manufacturing Department, and the Farming and Gardening Department. Should he ascertain that any officer connected with the institution is keeping his or her accounts in such a manner as to prevent compliance with the above, he shall report immediately the fact to the Superintendent.

There shall be kept by the Clerk a book in which all reports of infractions of rules shall be entered, and said book shall remain in the Superintendent's office, open for the inspection of all public officers.

The Clerk shall also act as Storekeeper, and shall have charge of all stores and materials belonging to the institution, and shall deliver to the different departments such articles as are required for daily use or consumption, taking a receipt therefor. All requisitions must be signed by the Superintendent, Assistant or Matron.

[Duty of the Captain of the Guard.]

SECTION 18. The Captain of the Guard will, under the direction of the Superintendent, take the principal charge of the male inmates and all parts of the institution appropriated to them, both by day and night, and will see that

all the subordinate officers and employees perform faithfully the duties assigned them. He will keep a daily journal of all infractions of the rules of the institution by his subordinate officers or by the inmates; also, the reproofs or punishments therefor. This journal shall also contain a statement of the casualties, and of any occurrence out of the usual order, and report in writing daily to the Superintendent. This journal shall always be open to the inspection of the Committee and Superintendent.

It will be his duty to be present and aid the Superintendent in receiving and discharging all inmates, to observe their condition when committed, see that they are properly registered, cleansed and clothed; see that the institution is clean, and all proper sanitary regulations are observed in and about the institution, workshops and grounds attached thereto. It will be his duty to conduct visitors through the workshops for males, with politeness and attention, and at all proper times; or in case of his inability, he will detail a suitable guard or employee to discharge this duty.

It will be his duty, daily, to critically examine the furniture, bedding, locks, doors, and, in general, those parts of the institution assigned to inmates, to see that the same is safe, in good order, and not defaced or injured. It will be his duty to employ his entire time in the general supervision of the subordinate officers, employees and inmates; direct them in their duties; receive reports from them of all disobedience or violation of the rules, and note the same upon his daily journal, and report to the Superintendent. He shall at all times exercise his authority, so far as relates to the discipline of the institution, the safe keeping of the inmates, and especially its police regulations. He will be held responsible to the Superintendent that the rules of the institution, and all orders and directions he may make in conformity therewith, are strictly and properly obeyed; and to enable him to fully perform every duty required, he must be present at all times (unless excused by the Superintendent), the better to observe a vigilant and faithful discharge of duty on the part of subordinate officers and employees. He shall, at least once each day, personally examine and inspect the arms and equipments of the Guard, and report each day any officer who may be found deficient in ammunition or whose guns are not in perfect order. He will not inflict punishment unless directed to do so by the Superintendent, or in case the safety of the institution should seem to demand it. He shall perform such other duties as the Superintendent may direct.

He shall take note of any breakages or damages and report them to the Assistant Superintendent, that they may be immediately entered on his daily journal, and thus come under the inspection of the Superintendent at the close of each day. He shall at all times have the guards on duty ready for inspection, so that the Assistant Superintendent may examine all arms and ammunition, and report their condition to the Superintendent.

[Duties of the Guards.]

SECTION 19. They shall not leave their shops or other posts on any pretext without being relieved.

They shall march their men to and from the cells in close order, and shall use their utmost endeavors to enforce non-intercourse and obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution.

They shall not permit an inmate to pass the prescribed limits or pass out of their shop, except in charge of a proper officer; and they are constantly to keep in mind that it is required of them to prevent any inmate from making his or her escape.

They shall not allow the inmates to make any inquiries relative to any subject not immediately connected with their duty, employments or wants, or to speak to or gaze at visitors, but see that they are constantly employed, and that they labor diligently, in order and in silence.

They are not to hold any conversations with the inmates, except to instruct them in the rules necessary for their government, and whenever they refuse to obey orders or neglect to perform their duty shall report them to the Captain of the Guard for correction.

They shall not, while on duty in the shops or at any other post, sit down, on any pretext whatever. They shall be constantly on their feet and strictly and vigilantly observant of the inmates; *provided*, however, that the guard on night duty in the "Hall" may sit down for brief and irregular periods of time, after 9 o'clock P. M. and before daylight in the morning.

They shall keep a list of all the inmates under their charge, with the number of the cell each one occupies registered opposite his name; and upon locking up, morning, noon and night, shall note the absence of any inmate from his cell, if any, and immediately report the same to the Captain.

[Duties of Employees.]

SECTION 20. The duties of all employees, not otherwise designated, are to apply themselves diligently to the duties assigned to and required of them, to be courteous and respectful to all officers and inmates, to maintain good order and cleanliness in and around their several departments, and to require perfect obedience from all inmates under their charge, to conform strictly to the "Rules and Regulations," and obey with promptness all orders from their superior officers.

[General Rules.]

SECTION 21. It shall be the duty of the guards to be at the House during the whole time, day and night, unless they have leave of absence from the Superintendent, or, in his absence, from the Assistant.

At least three-fourths of the officers and guards will be required to be present in the institution all the evening and night, and shall sleep in the dormitories provided for them.

Leave of absence during working hours will only be allowed in cases of sickness or other urgent necessity.

Officers and employees (except the Superintendent or Assistant) will not be allowed to board any member of their families at the House, unless such members of their families are employed at the institution.

Officers are privileged to have their friends (in limited numbers) shown about the establishment, by obtaining permission of the Superintendent or Assistant.

No officer or employee shall receive a gift from any inmate, though it be trivial and valueless, nor suffer an inmate to perform any personal offices or work from him or them, without permission from the Superintendent.

No officer or employee shall give anything whatever to the inmates as a gift, or buy or sell anything of or to them, or extend to them any favors of diet, of clothing, or of any other nature, not common to all; and in no case shall inmates be transferred from one department of labor to another, except with permission of the Superintendent.

They shall not punish or strike an inmate with a cane or a stick, or with the fist or feet, or any weapon, unless it be in self-defense or to quell an insurrection; nor shall they use any profane or indecorous language to them or in their presence, but shall uniformly treat them in a kind and humane manner.

They shall require from all the inmates the greatest possible cleanliness in their persons and clothing, and in their working and sleeping apartments.

The officers and employees shall maintain toward each other always when in the presence of inmates (and, it is to be hoped, in their absence), the deportment and language due from well-bred people to each other.

The male officers will not be permitted at any time to enter the Female Department or any portion thereof, unless directed so to do by the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Matron, except in conducting visitors through the institution.

No officer or employee will be allowed to leave the premises at any time without permission of the Superintendent, or, in his absence, of the Assistant Superintendent.

No spirituous or malt liquors are upon any occasion to be used by any officer in or about the institution, nor shall any person be suffered to bring the same within the walls, except for the Hospital, to be used as medicine, under the direction of the Superintendent or the Physician.

Persons visiting the institution, except members of the Board of Supervisors, must have a permit from the Mayor of the city, member of the Board of Supervisors or a Judge of the Courts, or have the assent of the Superintendent. Such visitors, unless accompanied by a member of the Board, shall not be allowed to go over any building or around the grounds without being accompanied by an officer, who, when the visit is completed, shall return them to the office. Visitors shall not be allowed any communication with the inmates, or to furnish them any articles except by permission of the Superintendent or a member of the Board of Supervisors.

All the rules and regulations required to be observed by the subordinate officers shall, so far as practicable, apply to and be observed by the Matron and her assistants, the Physician and teachers.

The Superintendent shall cause to be kept a book, with the names in regular rotation, of all employees entitled to leave of absence. He shall daily sign all passes for leave of absence, stating on the pass the time allowed off. Each employee shall present himself or herself, in person, to the Assistant Superintendent, or to such other person as may be detailed for that duty, for his or her pass, bringing with him or her all keys and arms belonging to the institution. They will be handed a check for articles thus delivered; and on their return they will immediately report to the same officer, who shall note the time and incidents of their arrival, and on presentation of their check have returned to them all articles the check calls for.

[Daily Routine of Duties in the Male Department.]

SECTION 22. At such time in the morning as the Superintendent shall designate, the bell will be struck three times for the inmates to rise, dress, put up their bedsteads, beds and bedding, and the bells will be rung at the same time for the officers, who will immediately repair to the guard-room.

At a signal from the Assistant the guards will take the keys and go to their respective divisions, and will take such positions in the hall as the Assistant may direct; where, by their presence and watchfulness, they will endeavor to prevent any communication between the inmates or other improper conduct by them, as they march out of their cells to wash and take their rations.

On hearing the next signal, the guards will unlock the cell doors, march the men to the wash-room, and then return them to their cells; and after they have received their rations, the guards will lock the doors and report to the Captain of the Guard the number of inmates in their division of cells.

If the number thus reported is correct, the Captain of the Guard will give the signal, when the guards, after depositing the keys in the case, will, without delay, go to their breakfast, except one, who will remain in the hall, and be relieved in turn. The officers will take their breakfast and return to the guard-room as soon as possible.

At the signal from the Captain of the Guard, the guards will take their stations, and the officers will enter the hall and assume their positions. Upon hearing another signal, the guards will unlock the cell doors and march the men to their respective places of labor, where the inmates will immediately commence work.

On reaching the place of employment, the guards will ascertain how many (if any) of the inmates are absent from their accustomed places, and will report them to the Captain of the Guard.

The inmates will be kept steadily at work until 12 o'clock M., when, at the prescribed signal, they will cease their work, form into a line and at the word *forward*, they will march to the "Hall" (taking their rations as they pass in, thence to their cells, and be immediately locked up.)

Each officer will then report the number of men in his division of the cells to the Captain of the Guard, who, upon finding the number correct, will give the signal, and the officers (outside guards included) will repair to the guard and dining-room, as in the morning.

The time allowed for dinner is one hour from the time the inmates cease labor until they resume it again.

At the appointed time after dinner, the inmates will be marched to their labor, in the same manner as in the morning, when they will remain employed until 6 o'clock P. M., in Summer or long days, and until sunset in short days, when they will be returned to their cells, as at noon.

Immediately after the inmates are locked in their cells for the night, the officer in the "Hall" will count them, by passing along the galleries and looking at the occupant of each cell, assuring himself that what he sees is a *real living person*.

No person shall be allowed in the "Hall" after the inmates are locked up.

The officer having dog-watch will enter upon it after tea, at which time all the officers will repair to the "Hall," await the signal, and proceed to their divisions, to return the ration-pans from the cells to the kitchen, when each inmate will close his door and be immediately locked up. They shall try the cell doors to be certain that they are locked up, and will draw the breach before making their reports to the Assistant. The dog-watch will continue until 7½ o'clock, at which time the Night Guard will enter upon his duties.

At such times as may be designated by the Superintendent, the Night Guard will strike the gong as a signal for the inmates to retire; and after waiting a reasonable time, he will pass along the galleries and see that the signal is obeyed, and he will not suffer inmates to arise and remain up in their cells during the night, except for necessary purposes.

He shall remain (in the morning) in the "Hall" until the proper officer shall come to relieve him.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 13, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey.

Absent—Supervisors Drake, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 17, 1880.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,752.

TO DEFINE THE FIRE LIMITS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND
MAKING REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ERECTION AND USE OF BUILDINGS IN
SAID CITY AND COUNTY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Fire Limits.]

SECTION 1. The Fire Limits shall be bounded by a line commencing at a point where the northwesterly line of Market street extended northeasterly intersects the center line of East street; thence northwesterly along the center line of East street to its intersection with the center line of Clay street; thence along the center line of Clay street to its intersection with the center line of Drumm street; thence along the center line of Drumm street to its intersection with the center line of Jackson street; thence along the center line of Jackson street to the center of the crossing of Jackson and Davis streets; thence along the center line of Davis street to a point where it intersects the center line of Pacific street; thence along the center line of Pacific street to the center of the crossing of Pacific and Stockton streets; thence southerly along the center line of Stockton street to the center of the crossing of Stockton and Sutter streets; thence along the center line of Sutter street to the center of the crossing of Sutter and Powell streets; thence along the center line of Powell street to the center of the crossing of Powell and Ellis streets; thence along the center line of Ellis street to the center of the crossing of Ellis and Mason streets; thence along the center line of Mason street to the center of the crossing of Mason and Eddy streets; thence along the center line of Eddy street to the center of the crossing of Eddy and Taylor streets; thence along the center line of Taylor street to the center of the crossing of Taylor and Turk streets; thence along the center line of Turk street to the center of the crossing of Turk and Jones streets; thence along the center line of Jones street to the center of the crossing of Jones street and Golden Gate avenue; thence along the center line of Golden Gate avenue to the center of the crossing of Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth street; thence along the center line of Leavenworth street to the center of the crossing of Leavenworth and McAllister streets; thence along the center line of McAllister street to the center of the crossing of McAllister and Larkin streets; thence along the center line of Larkin street to its intersection with Market street; thence across Market street to the center line of Eighth street, at its intersection with the southeasterly line of Market street; thence along the center line of Eighth street one hundred and eighty feet; thence at a right angle parallel with and one hundred and eighty feet from the southeasterly line of Market street to a

point distant eighty feet westerly from the westerly line of Sixth street; thence southeasterly parallel with Sixth street to the center line of Mission street; thence along the center line of Mission street to the center line of Main street; thence along the center line of Main street to a point one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet southeasterly of the southeasterly line of Market street; thence at a right angle parallel with and one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet from the southeasterly line of Market street to the center line of East street; thence northwesterly along the center line of East street to the point of commencement.

[Register of Fire Limit Blocks.]

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, or in the event that there shall be two Boards of Supervisors or Houses of Legislature for this City and County, of the Clerk or Secretary of that Board thereof, whose members may be elected for the term of four years, to register every block declared to be a fire limit block, and to notify the Chief Engineer and the Fire Marshal thereof.

[Construction of Buildings in the Fire Limits.]

SECTION 3. All buildings hereafter erected within the fire limits shall be made and constructed of brick or stone, and every building of brick or stone, or of both, that shall be newly roofed or covered shall be constructed with side-walls or party-walls of brick or stone, or of both, and such side-walls or party-walls shall extend from the foundation to the top of and through the roof of the building, and said roof shall be covered with such material as will afford protection against fire, and said walls shall be so constructed as to separate all woodwork thoroughly and completely, of the interior and exterior of such building, from all and every part of the interior and exterior of any adjoining building, and every such side-wall or party-wall shall pass through the roof of the building to which it may appertain, in such manner as to break entirely any communication of wood whatever between such roof and any other building. And all partition-walls shall also extend from the foundation, and through the roof, the same as side-walls or party-walls. The term building as used in this Section shall not include privies. The floors of all buildings shall be constructed to bear with safety upon each superficial foot of floor surface, 75 pounds; if used for the following purposes they shall be constructed to bear upon each superficial foot of floor surface as follows: For a place of public assembly, 120 pounds; for a flour store, mill, sugar refinery or store house, 500 pounds; for a warehouse for miscellaneous goods, 400 to 600 pounds; jewelry stores with safes, 300 pounds; tenement houses, 100 pounds; dry goods stores, 310 pounds; roofs, 50 pounds. These weights are to be exclusive of the weight of the floors and roof. The requisite dimensions of each piece of material is to be determined

by computation by the rules given by Treadgold, Hodgkinson, Barlow or Trautwine, or the treatises of other authors now or hereafter to be used at the United States Academy at West Point, on the strength of material, using for constants in the rules only such numbers as have been deduced from experiments on materials of like kinds with that proposed to be used. And the safe load shall not exceed one-third of the breaking weight as determined by said rules. All gas, water, steam or other pipes which may be introduced into any building shall not be let into the beams at a greater distance than thirty-six inches from the ends of the beams, and then not to exceed one and one-half inches in depth for all beams of ten to twelve inches in depth, nor more than two inches for all beams of a greater depth; for beams less than ten inches the sinking must not exceed one inch in depth. The covering of all roofs of buildings within the fire limits shall be made and constructed of metal, or asphaltum covered with gravel, or some fire-proof composition, and all buildings now standing requiring re-roofing, in whole or in part, the covering of such roofs shall be made of asphaltum covered with gravel or some fire-proof material. All timber and lumber used in the construction and erection, or alterations or repairs to buildings, shall be sound and free from blemish.

[Foundation Walls.]

SECTION 4. All foundation walls shall be built of stone or brick, and shall be laid not less than four feet below the surface of the earth on a good solid bottom, and, in case the nature of the earth should require it, a bottom of driven piles or laid timbers of sufficient size and thickness shall be laid to prevent the walls from settling, the top of each pile or timber to be driven or laid below the water line. All piers or columns resting on the earth shall have footing courses equal to three times the thickness of said piers or columns, and shall have granite caps not less than ten (10) inches in thickness with level beds or iron caps of equal strength, the projections of the brick work not to exceed two (2) inches; every isolated pier less than ten (10) superficial feet at the base, and all piers supporting a wall built of brick or stone, or under any arch, girder or beam, supporting a wall, shall, at intervals of not less than thirty (30) inches in height, have a bondstone built in, to be not less than five inches in thickness by the full size of the pier and have level top and bottom beds.

[Footing or Bass Course under Foundations, etc.—Thickness of Foundation Wall—Damages to Contiguous Buildings.]

SECTION 5. The footing or base course under all foundation walls shall be of stone or brick, and shall not be less than twice the width of the bottom course of the foundation walls, each course of footings if formed with brick, shall not project more than two inches, and if formed with stone, the thick-

ness of each course shall not be less than twelve inches, and shall not project more than six inches. If a wall be built upon isolated piers, there must be inverted arches at least twelve inches thick, turned under and between the piers, the spring of the arch not to be less than one-third of the span; or two footing courses of large, well-shaped stone, at least twelve (12) inches in thickness for each course and to project not more than six inches each. All foundation walls shall be at least four inches thicker than the wall next above them, to a depth of sixteen feet below the curb level as lawfully fixed, and shall be increased four inches in thickness for every additional five feet in depth below said sixteen feet. Foundation walls in dwelling houses shall be, below the basement floor beams, four inches thicker than the walls next above them. All foundation walls shall be understood to mean that portion of the wall below the level of the street curb, and depth shall be computed from the curb level downward. The depth of fourteen feet below said curb level of the street is hereby fixed as the standard depth of foundations for brick and stone buildings. Any persons excavating for or commencing foundations at a greater depth than the above standard shall be responsible for all damages to adjoining buildings, the foundations of which have been constructed at the standard depth. No person constructing foundation walls down to the standard depth shall be responsible for damages to contiguous buildings, the walls of which have not been constructed at the standard depth. •

[Defining outer walls of Brick, Stone or Frame Buildings.]

SECTION 6. The outer walls of brick, stone or frame buildings shall be the front, rear and two side walls. And in no case shall studding be allowed against brick walls. The outer walls of frame buildings shall be formed with studding, and covered with weather boarding on the outside, and in no case shall studding be allowed against the weather boarding of an adjoining building. For a building of one story in hight, the studding shall be of not less than two by four inch scantling; for a building two stories in hight the studding shall be of not less than 2 by 4 and 3 by 4 inch scantling alternately placed; for a building three stories in hight the studding shall be of not less than 6 by 2 inch scantling, and for a building of four stories in hight the studding shall be of not less than 6 by 3 inch scantling for a hight of two stories, and of 6 by 2 inch scantling for the hight of the third and fourth stories. The foundations or underpinning shall be formed with black butt redwood and the underpinning shall in all cases be not less than three inches in thickness by the full width of the studding. The joists shall rest upon the outside walls except where trimmed out for stairs or other openings. Should it be impracticable to rest the joists at each end on the outside walls, it shall be required to have the partition or girder upon which they may rest of equal bearing strength with the outside wall. When brick walls are used as a foundation for frame buildings they shall not be less than 8 inches in thickness for a one-story frame building, and for a building of not more than three

stories in hight the foundation walls shall be not less than 12 inches in thickness, and for a building not to exceed five stories in hight the foundation walls shall be not less than 16 inches in thickness. If there are no cross walls there shall be piers of not less than 8 inches projection by a face or width of 2 feet 4 inches, built to strengthen the walls at distances not to exceed 16 feet apart. Where chimney breasts are carried out they shall be considered as piers. It is to be understood that the main longitudinal or bearing partitions are to be underpinned the same as the outside walls.

And no frame building or buildings now used as a dwelling house shall be hereafter altered or used as a factory, warehouse, or any other purpose except the same be altered to conform to the provisions of this Order.

For factories the studding for the outside walls shall be not less than 6 by 2 inches for a hight not to exceed 14 feet to the wall plates; for a hight exceeding 14 feet and not more than 18 feet the studding shall not be less than 6 by 3 inches; and for a hight not less than 18 feet and not more than 25 feet, the studding shall not be less than 8 by 3 inches, all to be properly braced and framed together.

[Distance Apart of Studs.]

For factories the studs shall be placed not to exceed two feet apart and shall be bridged and braced. For dwelling houses the studs shall not be more than 20 inches from centers, and shall be set upon the plates, upon which the joists rest where it is practicable.

[Thickness of Outer Walls of Dwellings, Stables and Sheds.]

SECTION 7. The outer walls of all buildings of either brick or stone, or of both, used or to be used as dwelling houses, stables, sheds or other outhouses shall, for a two-story building or less, be twelve inches thick for the first story and eight inches thick for the second story; *provided*, the hight of the first story shall not exceed in hight ten feet in the clear of the floor and ceiling; and the second story shall not exceed in hight eight feet in the clear of the floor and ceiling; the foundation or that portion below the level of the curb shall be at least sixteen inches in thickness. For a building of three stories or less, the foundation or that portion below the level of the curb shall be twenty inches in thickness, the first story sixteen inches in thickness, the second story twelve inches in thickness, the third story eight inches in thickness; the third story shall not exceed in hight eight feet in the clear of the floor and ceiling. The term dwelling-house shall not apply to buildings accommodating more than three families.

When brick work is used for deafening between partitions of frame work it shall be commenced on proper footings twelve inches below the surface of the ground upon which the building or buildings may rest, and shall not be less than one-half brick or four inches in thickness, and shall be solidly laid

in good lime mortar, and the joints shall be smoothly struck at each side, and there shall be proper cross ties, not to exceed one and one-half inches in thickness by the full width of the studs placed at each half story in height, and they shall be securely spiked to the studs, which are in no instance to exceed two feet from centers.

The provisions of this Order relating to the erection, alterations, repairs or other changes made on brick or stone or brick and stone buildings shall apply to all parts of this city and county.

[Privies or Water Closets of Wood]

Constructed within the fire limits shall not exceed eight feet in height in the clear of the surface of the floor and ceiling line. For a hotel or lodging-house they shall not have more than fifty superficial feet of floor room, and for all other buildings they shall not have more than twenty-five superficial feet of floor room. The roof and the frame work shall be covered with some fire-proof materials, and they shall not be placed higher than the third story of any building, nor project over the line of any street, lane, alley or place, and they shall not be used for any other purpose.

[Sheds Defined.]

Sheds shall be understood to be open structures, enclosed only on one side and end, and erected on the ground. They shall not exceed twenty feet in height to the highest point of the roof, and if constructed within the fire limits, they shall not exceed fifteen feet in height to the highest point of the roof, and shall be covered with fire-proof materials. (As amended March 3d, 1884, by Order 1,760.)

[Thickness of Walls of Stores, Warehouses, Hotels, Lodging Houses, Shops, and
Manufactories.]

SECTION 8. The outer walls of all buildings used or to be used for stores, warehouses, hotels, lodging-houses, shops and manufactories, for a one-story building the basement or foundation shall be sixteen inches in thickness, first story twelve inches in thickness. The outer walls of a two-story building the basement or foundation shall be sixteen inches in thickness, first story sixteen inches in thickness, second story twelve inches in thickness. The outer walls of a three-story building, the basement or foundation shall be twenty-one inches in thickness, first and second stories sixteen inches in thickness, the third story shall be twelve inches in thickness. The outer walls of a four-story building the basement or foundation shall be twenty-one inches in thickness, the first and second stories shall be sixteen inches in thickness; and the third and fourth stories shall be twelve inches in thickness. The

outer walls of a five-story building the basement or foundation shall be two feet in thickness, the first story shall be twenty-one inches in thickness, second and third stories shall be sixteen inches in thickness, and the fourth and fifth stories shall be twelve inches in thickness. For a six-story building the basement or foundation shall be two feet in thickness. The first story shall be twenty-one inches in thickness, the second, third and fourth stories shall be sixteen inches in thickness, and the fifth and sixth stories shall be twelve inches in thickness. For a seven-story building the basement or foundation shall be two feet four inches in thickness. The first story shall be two feet in thickness, the second story shall be twenty-one inches in thickness, the third, fourth and fifth stories shall be sixteen inches in thickness, and the sixth and seventh stories shall be twelve inches in thickness.

In all stores, warehouses or factories over twenty-five feet wide, if there are no brick partition walls or girders supported on iron or wooden columns, or piers of masonry, the partition walls or girders shall be so placed as not to exceed twenty-seven feet apart, and in case iron or wooden girders are substituted for partition walls, the building may be eighty-five feet wide between the brick walls, but no more; and the iron or wooden columns or piers of masonry and girders shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight to be carried upon them, and in no case shall it be less than two hundred and fifty pounds to the foot (superficial) of the floors that may rest upon them, exclusive of the weight of the material employed in their construction, and shall have footing courses and foundation walls of the thickness required in section four, with inverted arches between each column, or not less than two footing courses of large, well-shaped stones laid crosswise, edge to edge, and not less than twelve inches in thickness in each course; and the pier above shall be built up with brick or stone, properly bonded to the height required, to receive a cap-stone of cut granite, not less than twelve inches in thickness, and not less than twelve inches wider each way than the size of the post, pillar or column placed upon it; and said cap is to be set solid to receive the same; and all foundations shall be increased under the posts, pillars or columns, in proportion to the height of the building, post, pillar or column placed upon it. In all buildings hereafter erected on a street corner the bearing wall, that is, the outside wall upon which the beams rest, shall in all cases be four inches thicker than is otherwise provided for in this Order, and where the joists or timbers rest upon a front or rear wall in any case, the said walls shall be four inches thicker than is otherwise provided in this Order.

All brick buildings that are one hundred feet or more in depth, without cross walls or proper piers, shall have the side or bearing walls increased four inches in thickness more than is provided for in Sections 7 and 8 of [this] Order 1,752, where the specified thickness of the wall is twelve inches in thickness. Piers may be used for the same purpose, and they shall project at least four inches from the face of the walls and shall have an aggregate

length of not less than one-fourth of the depth of the building. Cross walls are to be understood as interior walls, and may be four inches less in thickness than bearing walls of the same story, but must not be less than twelve inches in thickness. And all the walls of every building shall be erected straight and plumb, and during the process of erection or alteration, shall be strongly braced from the beams of each story until the building is enclosed. And every temporary support placed under any structure or part thereof shall be equal in strength to the permanent support thereof. (As amended March 3, 1884, by Order No. 1,760.)

[Thickness of Walls of Churches, Theaters, Foundries, Machine Shops, School Houses, and Places of Public Assembly, and other Buildings of a Public Character.]

SECTION 9. The outer walls of churches, theaters, foundries, machine shops, school houses and other buildings of a public character shall in no case be less than specified in Section 8 for warehouses and stores, and shall have in addition thereto such piers or buttresses as may be in the judgment of the Board of Fire Wardens necessary to make a substantial building. In all walls that are built hollow, the same amount of material shall be used in their construction as if they were solid, and no hollow wall shall be built unless the two walls are connected by proper ties either of brick or galvanized iron straps placed not over 20 inches apart, and of a proper stiffness.

No recess for water or other pipes shall be made in a 16-inch party wall, nor in any other wall more than one quarter of its thickness; and the recess around said pipe or pipes shall be filled up solid for the space of two feet on the top and bottom of each story to prevent the passage of fire or smoke. The hight of walls and buildings shall be computed from the curb level to the top of the highest point of the wall or building, exclusive of chimneys; the width of buildings shall be computed by the way the beams are placed; the lengthwise of the beams shall be considered and taken to be the widthwise of the building; bearing walls shall be those walls on which the beams, trusses or girders rest. No portion of the brick walls shall be carried up higher than the other portions more than one story in hight, and then it shall be securely anchored to the other portions at distances not to exceed six feet in hight, and the work shall be racked back not less than six feet for the purpose of securely bonding the work.

[Hights of Foundations and Stories.]

SECTION 10. The hights of foundations shall be that portion of the structure below the line of the curb of the street, in front of the center of the front line of the building, and the hights of the several stories shall be computed from the level of the surface of the floor to the line of the ceiling above—measured at the wall line—and shall be for a one-story building not more than 16 feet in hight, and for a two-story building the hight of the

first story shall not exceed 16 feet in height, and the second story shall not exceed 14 feet in height; for a three-story building the first story shall not exceed 17 feet in height, the second story shall not exceed 14 feet in height, the third story shall not exceed 12 feet in height; and for a four-story building the first story shall not exceed 18 feet in height, the second story shall not exceed 14 feet in height, the third story shall not exceed 13 feet in height and the fourth story shall not exceed 11 feet in height; for a five-story building the first story shall not exceed 20 feet in height, the second story shall not exceed 15 feet in height, the third story shall not exceed 13 feet in height, and the fourth story shall not exceed 12 feet in height, and the fifth story shall not exceed 11 feet in height; and for a six-story building the first story shall not exceed 22 feet in height, the second story shall not exceed 16 feet in height, the third story shall not exceed 13 feet in height, and the fourth story shall not exceed 12 feet in height, and the fifth story shall not exceed 11 feet in height, and the sixth story shall not exceed 10 feet in height; for a seven-story building the first story shall not exceed 22 feet in height, the second story shall not exceed 16 feet in height, the third story shall not exceed 15 feet in height, the fourth story shall not exceed 14 feet in height, the fifth story shall not exceed 12 feet in height, the sixth story shall not exceed 11 feet in height, and the seventh story shall not exceed 10 feet in height.

It shall be lawful to vary these heights when the same thickness of wall is used for both stories—that is, one story may be made higher and the other story must be made as much lower.

If any increase in the height of stories other than those herein mentioned shall be made, the walls shall be strengthened either by piers, buttresses or columns, so placed as not to exceed 12 feet from centers. All foundation walls shall be four inches thicker than the walls next above them, for a depth of 16 feet below the curb level, and shall be increased four inches in thickness for every five feet or part thereof below that depth.

[Construction of Theaters, Opera Houses, Concert Halls, or other Buildings intended to be used for the above Purposes, or for any other Public Entertainment—hereafter to be Erected, Altered or Changed.

SECTION 11. Every theater, opera house, concert hall, or building to be used for public entertainment hereafter erected, altered or changed shall have at least one front on the highway or public street, and in front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience. An open space shall be reserved for the use of the audience in leaving the building, and for service in the event of fire, to be on three sides of the portion of the structure in which the auditorium and stage are placed. The said space shall not average less than ten (10) feet in width for places accommodating one thousand (1,000) persons, and it shall have outlets on the highway or public street aggregating not less than twenty (20) feet in width, and proper outlets shall be provided for the stage. For all buildings enumerated above the outlets

and space shall be in proportion to the number of persons accommodated, but in no case shall the outlets be less than on an aggregate of sixteen (16) feet in width to the highway or public street. The above-mentioned space and outlets shall be kept free from any obstruction whatever. No portion of any building hereafter erected, altered, changed or used, or to be used for any of the above purposes shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, or for storage purposes, unless the same is completely isolated by brick walls, which shall pass up and through the roof at least four (4) feet; and no workshop or storage room for theatrical purposes shall be allowed above either the stage or the auditorium. Carpenter shops and property room for the storage of furniture and other accessories may be provided for on the premises, in which case they shall be separate from the other portions of the theater by means of fire-proof partitions and ceilings; the painted scenery and other decorations may be stored in a contiguous store-room, but they shall be enclosed with fire-proof partitions, ceilings and floors; and no place in the building shall be let for the storage or sale of any article classified by Insurance Companies as hazardous or extra-hazardous material. The roof of the building shall be divided by means of fire-proof partitions into compartments not more than twenty-five feet in length, by the full width of the building, and said partitions shall extend from the ceiling to the underside of the sheathing of the roof, and proper doorways shall be placed in the center of each partition with a self-closing iron door, or a wooden door covered with iron, and there shall be a substantial passage-way from front to rear of said roof for the convenience of firemen, and shall have substantial railings at each side. All ventilator shafts from the ceiling line shall be of fire-proof material, and shall pass at least four (4) feet above the roof. The roof over the stage shall have skylights equal in area to one quarter of said roof, and the whole shall be so arranged as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged to hold said skylight closed, or some other device in the judgment of the Board of Fire Wardens may be used if equally simple. All stage scenery or decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork about the stage shall be saturated with some incombustible preparation or material, or otherwise rendered safe against fire, to the satisfaction of the Board of Fire Wardens. All seats in the auditorium except those contained in the boxes, shall be firmly secured to the floors, and no seat in the auditorium shall have more than six (6) seats intervening between it and an aisle, and no camp-stools or other obstruction shall be placed in any aisle or passage-way. All aisles in the auditorium shall have at least a width of twenty (20) inches for every one hundred persons or parts thereof, to be provided for; and no aisle or passage way shall be less than three feet six inches at the narrowest points, and shall be increased in width to the point of exit, at least one inch for every five running feet or part thereof. Every doorway communicating between the aisles and passage-ways in the auditorium, and any lobby or corridor, shall have a clear opening of

not less than the full width of the aisles and passage-ways leading to such doorway, and each door shall open outwardly. The aggregate capacity of the lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience must on each floor or gallery be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery in the following ratio, viz.: two hundred and fifty superficial feet of floor room is to be allowed for every one hundred persons. Every theatre, concert hall, opera house or other building used for any public entertainment accommodating three hundred persons shall have not less than two exits; when accommodating five hundred persons at least three exits shall be provided, and no doorway of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall be less than six feet in width; and for every one hundred persons additional, or portions thereof, to be accommodated, in excess of five hundred persons twenty inches additional width shall be allowed; all doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly, and no such doors shall be closed or locked during any representation, or when the building is open to the public. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first floor. A common place of exit may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery; *provided*, however, its capacity is equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and gallery. All stairs shall be constructed of fire-proof material throughout; stairways serving for the exit of one hundred people must, if straight, be four feet wide, and if curved or winding, shall be not less than five feet six inches wide; and for every additional one hundred people to be accommodated nine inches must be added to the width of the stairs, and in no case shall the risers exceed seven and a half inches in height, and the treads shall not be less than eleven inches in width, and in circular or winding stairs the point or narrowest part of the steps shall not be less than seven inches. Not less than two independent staircases with direct exterior outlets shall also be provided for the galleries in the auditorium, and the same shall be located on the opposite sides of the said galleries; at least two independent staircases shall also be provided for the use of the stage people, and shall be located on the opposite sides of the same, and all of said staircases shall be enclosed to the height of the ceilings. When straight stairs return directly upon themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, and of the depth of not less than once and a half the length of the steps shall be provided. Stairs turning at an angle must have a proper landing without risers at the turn. In stairs where two side flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight must be equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. Circular or winding stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. The ceilings of the auditorium and of the lobbies and staircases shall be lathed with iron laths, and finished with three good coats of mortar. All enclosed passages, corridors and staircases shall have on both sides a strong hand rail, firmly secured to the walls, three inches distant therefrom, and not less than three feet above the floor or stairs, and no passage leading to any stairs or

exit shall be less than four feet wide at the narrowest point. Every portion of the building devoted to the use or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the highway or street, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall be kept lighted until the audience shall have departed from the premises. Gas mains supplying any of the above-named places shall have independent connections from the stage and auditorium, and proper provisions shall be made for cutting or shutting off the gas from the outside contiguous to the premises. All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens of sufficient fineness [so] that any materials coming in contact therewith shall not be in danger from the flame. In some conspicuous place on every gallery or floor, the regulations for the protection of the public against fire or accident shall be posted, together with a diagram or plan of the gallery or floor, showing distinctly the mode of exit therefrom. And every exit shall have over the same on the inside the word EXIT, painted in large letters not less than eight inches in length. The wall separating the stage from the auditorium shall be of brick or stone, or constructed of fire-proof materials, and the wall separating the auditorium from the vestibule, refreshment or other rooms, also those enclosing the staircase, shall be built of brick or stone, or shall be formed of iron, and plastered on both sides, and the doorways in said walls shall be provided with wrought iron doors. All walls and partitions in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance, vestibule, or any room or passage devoted to the use of the public, shall be constructed of fire-proof material, and all doorways shall be provided with self-closing, wrought-iron doors. The partitions separating the actors' dressing-rooms from the stage shall be lathed with iron laths on both sides, and shall be finished with three good coats of mortar.

[Fire Protection for Theaters and other Places of Public Assembly, and where Stages and Scenery are Used.]

SECTION 12. Stand pipes shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and gallery as follows, viz.: one on each side of the auditorium and one on each side of the stage and one in the property room, and they shall be kept full of water with a pressure direct from the street main, and shall connect with a system of perforated pipes or sprinklers to be provided on the stage and in the auditorium, and they shall pass up and into the space over the ceilings; at least one hundred feet of rubber hose such as is used by the Fire Department, with proper nozzles, shall be provided and set at each hose connection, and shall be kept in full view and ready for immediate use, and there shall be kept upon the stage on each side thereof, in full view, not less than twelve buckets, always to be full of water, and the words fire buckets plainly painted thereon, and they shall not be used for any other purpose; and there shall also be two what is known as Johnson pumps, and not less than six Babcock or more improved fire extinguishers placed in full view

behind the stage. There shall be two axes placed on each side of the stage, and two large fire hooks, one on each side, contiguous to said axes, all to be in plain view.

And all of the stand pipes are not to be less than four inches in diameter, the hose, pumps, buckets, fire extinguishers, gas pipes, foot lights and all other apparatus herein provided shall be in charge of the Fire Department, and the Fire Wardens are hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out and enforced. In all passages of exit there shall be placed, in addition to the gas lights, oil lamps of sufficient illuminating capacity to light said passage-way in the event of any accident to the gas pipes during any performance, so that the audience shall be able to see the way out; and said lamps shall be of brass and filled with non-explosive oil, and shall be lighted during the performance and until the audience shall have passed out.

[Division Walls.]

SECTION 13. Where a building is divided by division walls they shall not be of any less thickness than the outer walls of the building, and where they support the floor timbers on both sides they shall be of the required thickness of party walls.

[Party Walls.]

SECTION 14. Party walls shall be twenty inches thick for the basement or foundation, and sixteen inches thick for each story, for the height of three stories above the basement or foundation, and twelve inches thick for the fourth story. For a five-story building, the basement or foundation walls shall be twenty-four inches thick, first story twenty-one inches thick, second, third and fourth stories sixteen inches thick, and the fifth story twelve inches thick. For a six-story building, the basement or foundation shall be twenty-four inches thick, the first and second stories twenty-one inches thick, the third, fourth and fifth stories shall be sixteen inches thick, and the sixth story twelve inches thick. For a seven-story building, the basement or foundation shall be two feet four inches in thickness, the first and second stories shall be two feet in thickness, the third story shall be twenty-one inches in thickness, and the fourth, fifth and sixth stories shall be sixteen inches in thickness, and the seventh story shall be twelve inches in thickness. Party walls shall be understood to be solid brick or stone walls. Should openings be required in said walls they shall not exceed six feet in width, and shall have a solid brick arch formed with three rollocks, and shall have wrought iron doors at each side of the wall; and not more than two openings shall be allowed in said walls for each story.

[Bulkhead or Area Walls,]

If constructed of brick or stone, or brick and stone, shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness, for a height not to exceed four feet, and shall be increased four inches in thickness for every four feet or part thereof in height additional; and shall have footing or base courses of not less than three-fourths of the thickness of the wall; and proper provision must be made for the drainage of the same. The mortar used for the brickwork shall be formed with hydraulic cement four parts, quick-lime one part, and sharp sand two parts. If the bulkhead or retaining wall is near the street line, the foundations shall be at least four feet below the grade of the street.

[Embankment or Retaining Walls.—Bulkhead or Area Walls and Fence defined.]

Embankment or retaining walls shall be understood as structures of brick or stone, or brick and stone, or concrete, erected for the purpose of sustaining the pressure of earth, sand, or filling or backing, and they shall be constructed in conformity with the rules given by Trautwine, or other treatises or authors now or hereafter used at the United States Academy at West Point for such work. Bulkhead or area walls shall be those walls usually erected in connection with buildings, for the purpose of sustaining sidewalks or yards, and are to be covered or arched over. Fence walls shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness for a height of eight feet, and shall be increased four inches more in thickness for every four feet or part thereof of additional height. (As amended March 3, 1884, by Order 1,760.)

[Stone Walls, Headers, Brick Walls, how Constructed—Walls faced with Ashlar—Heading Courses.]

SECTION 15. All stone walls less than twenty-four inches thick shall have at least one header extending through the wall in every six square feet, and, if over twenty-four inches in thickness, shall have one header for every six superficial feet on both sides of the wall and running into the wall at least two feet. In every brick wall every fifth course of bricks shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with pressed brick, in which case every fifth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the courses of the faced brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting face brick in half and backing the same by a continuous row of headers. In all walls which are faced with thin ashlar, anchored to the backing, or in which the ashlar has not either alternate headers and stretchers in each course, or alternately heading and stretching courses, the backing of brick shall not be less than eight inches thick, and all eight-inch backing shall be laid up in cement mortar, and shall not be built to greater height than prescribed for eight-inch walls. All heading courses shall be good, hard, perfect brick.

[Anchoring Walls—Stone Facing—Beams to be Strapped—Construction of Anchors.]

SECTION 16. All walls shall be securely anchored with iron anchors to each tier of beams. The front, rear, side, end, and party walls shall, if not carried up together, be anchored to each other every six feet in their height by tie anchors made of one and three-quarter inch by three-eighths of an inch wrought iron. The said anchors shall be built into the full thickness of the front and rear walls, and shall have flat heads not less than eight inches in diameter on the outside of said walls, so as to secure the front and rear walls to the side, end or party walls; and all stone used for the facing of any building, except where built with alternate headers and stretchers, as hereinbefore set forth, shall be strongly anchored with iron anchors, and all such anchors shall be let into the stone at least one inch. The sides, front, and rear and party walls shall be anchored to each tier of beams at intervals of not more than eight feet, with good, strong wrought iron anchors, three-eighths by one and one-half inches, built in not less than two-thirds of the thickness of the side walls, and have the ends turned down into the joists and securely spiked thereto, and where the beams are supported by girders the ends of the beams resting on the girder shall be strapped by wrought iron straps of the same size, and at the same distance apart, and in the same beams as the wall anchors. All wall anchors used in any building shall be not less than three-eighths by one and one-half inches wrought iron, not less than three feet six inches in length, turned down into the joist or back tie, and shall have a flat head of either wrought or cast iron not less than six inches square, riveted on.

[Timbers near Flues, how Placed—Beams in Party Walls, how Separated, etc.—Wall Strips. Bond Timbers and Lintels—Bond Timbers, Size and how Laid.]

SECTION 17. In no building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall any wooden beams or timbers be placed within six inches of any flue, whether the same be a smoke, air or any other flue. All wooden beams or other timbers in the party wall of every building hereafter erected or built of stone, or brick or iron, shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by not less than four inches of solid mason work, and every beam, joist or bearing timber shall rest at least four inches in the wall or on the girder, as authorized by this Order, exclusive of any corbel or projection from the wall. No timber shall be used in any wall of any building where stone, brick or iron is commonly used, except wall plates to receive the roof, bond timbers and lintels, as provided in this Order. No bond timber shall exceed four inches in width and three feet in length. They shall be laid horizontal, and there shall be eighteen inches of solid mason work between them. In all buildings of brick or stone the ends of the joists shall be cut with a bevel of not less than three inches. Every trimmer or header more than six feet long used in any building except a dwelling house shall be hung in stirrup irons of wrought

iron of a proper thickness and width for the size of the timbers; and all girders, trimmers and tie-beams, and other principal framing timbers, shall rest at least eight inches on the walls or girders. In all buildings in which the joists exceed ten inches in depth there shall be a row of solid bridging set in and securely nailed; said line of bridging shall not exceed twenty-five feet apart, and shall not be less than two inches in thickness, so as to prevent the passage of fire or smoke.

[Stud Partitions, how to be Constructed.]

Stud partitions in brick or stone buildings, or brick and stone buildings, shall have two rows of solid bridging, not less than two inches in thickness, to finish flush on both sides of the studs of each story; and when the partitions are formed with more than one row of studding, or are cross-furred, the bridging shall finish flush with the face of the studs or furring at each side, so as to effectually prevent the passage of fire or smoke. Furring against brick walls shall not exceed one inch in thickness, and no wedges of wood or iron, or spikes or nails shall be driven into walls within eight inches of any flue or fire-place; and when chimney-breasts are furred out and the flues are of less width than the chimney-breast, the space between the furring and the flue shall be so bridged at each half-story and at the ceiling line as to prevent the passage of fire or smoke. (As amended March 3, 1884, by Order 1,760.)

[Iron Doors and Shutters.]

SECTION 18. All owners, occupants or the person or persons having control of any building on which iron shutters are placed, shall leave all such iron shutters above the first story open and fitted so as the firemen can readily close them when needed to protect the building from fire. All iron doors and shutters to openings on the first story of any building shall be hung on hinges, and the locks shall be so arranged as to admit of easy destruction by the Fire Department or Fire Patrol; *provided*, that all iron doors and shutters shall be securely fastened in the wall, or be hung to an iron frame. This shall apply to all iron doors or shutters in the front, on the sides, or in the rear of a building, and in no case shall *all* the iron doors or shutters of a building be fastened from the inside; but at least one of such doors in the front, on the side and in the rear shall be fastened with a lock, as above prescribed. (As amended April 15, 1884, by Order 1,768.)

[Boiler Rooms.]

SECTION 19. All boiler rooms or boiler houses hereafter constructed shall be built of brick, stone or iron, and shall be so arranged that all openings between said boiler room or house and other parts of the building in which it is placed shall be closed by iron doors or wood covered on both sides with metal. And if the boiler is set within any building either of brick, stone,

iron or wood, it shall be isolated from the other portions of the building by fire-proof partitions with doors as above provided for. And no boiler shall be set above the first floor of any building unless the foundation for the same shall start from the ground, or it may be supported on wrought iron girders or beams built into the brick walls. No gas engine exceeding four horse power shall be set above the basement floor of any building.

Openings for Doors and Windows to have Arch of Stone and Brick—Hight and Breadth of Lintels, and of what Constructed.]

SECTION 20. All openings for doors and windows in all buildings except as otherwise provided, shall have a good and sufficient arch of stone or brick, well built and keyed, and with good and sufficient abutments, or a lintel, stone or iron, as follows: For an opening of not more than four feet in breadth, the lintel shall not be less than eight inches in hight, and for an opening not more than five feet in breadth the lintel shall be twelve inches in hight, and for an opening exceeding five feet in breadth the lintel shall increase in hight—over and above the twelve inches before provided—one inch for every additional foot in breadth for the opening; and every such opening less than five feet in breadth in all walls over eight inches in thickness shall have a lintel of stone or iron not less than seven inches in breadth, and one-third the thickness of the wall on which it rests, and in all openings aforesaid in any eight-inch wall, the lintel shall be one-half the thickness of the wall; and on the inside of all openings in which the lintel shall be less than the width of the wall, there shall be a good timber lintel on the inside of the lintels, which shall rest on each end not more than four inches on any wall, column, post or pillar, and shall be *chamfered* at each end and shall have a double rollock arch over the said lintel, or the said arch may be turned on a center which may be struck after the arch is turned, provided the piers or abutments are of sufficient strength to bear the thrust of the arch; and all arches over openings or fireplaces shall be built of good hard brick and well keyed. All iron lintels used to span openings of six feet wide or over, upon which a brick or stone wall rests, shall have a bearing of not less than twelve inches at each end resting on the wall, or four inches if resting on an iron post, by the full thickness of the wall or post; if the span exceeds twelve feet the bearings must be increased in proportion. On the front of any building where the supports are of iron or stone, they shall not be less than twelve inches on the face when situated at the end of a girder, and in no case shall they be less than the thickness of the wall above them. If the posts are to be party posts in front of a party wall and are to be used for two buildings, then the said posts shall not be less than sixteen inches by the thickness of the wall above, and if the party wall shall be more than sixteen inches then the face of the posts shall be the full width of the wall. When lintels or girders rest upon brick walls or piers they shall rest upon cut granite blocks twelve inches thick by eighteen inches long by the full thickness of the wall or pier, or upon iron plates of equal strength of the same width and length;

and in all cases where the girder carries a wall and rests upon brick piers the bearing shall be sufficient to carry the weight above with safety; and cast iron lintels or beams used to span openings exceeding eight feet in the clear of supports, and upon which a brick or stone wall rests, or which carries floor timbers, shall have top and bottom flanges and web or rib, and wrought iron tie rods to be properly secured to the heel or skew-back plates, which are to support a brick arch of such thickness as in the event of the iron being destroyed it shall be of sufficient strength to carry the superincumbent weight; and the bottom flange shall be covered with asbestos, plaster, cement or lime-mortar, or some equally fire-proof composition. If an arch girder is used it shall have double nuts at each end and the tie rods and soffit of the arch shall be covered with fire-proof composition as above mentioned. Wrought iron girders, if made of plate iron and of the box pattern, shall have proper diaphragms placed in them at distances not to exceed five feet apart, and the riveting shall be done hot and hammered to a proper conical head. The strength of the lintels shall be calculated by the rules mentioned in Section 3 of this Order, and the safe load shall not exceed one-fourth of the breaking load for cast iron; and for wrought iron the safe load shall not exceed one-third of the breaking load; and for columns, posts, pillars or other vertical supports, or for tie rods or tie beams subjected to a tensile strain, the safe load shall not exceed one-sixth of the breaking load, and where subject to vibration the safe load shall not exceed one-eighth the breaking load. All columns which are placed as the main supports of a wall or part thereof, whether the same shall be interior walls or exterior walls, excepting a wall fronting on a street, shall be constructed double, that is, an outside and inside column, the latter to be of sufficient strength to carry the entire weight imposed, or a column having inner webs of sufficient strength to carry the weight imposed, independent of the outer column, may be used, as the Fire Wardens may certify as being proper to resist fire. No post, or pillar, or column shall be used in any building having a less thickness of metal than three-quarters inch, and there shall be drilled through said posts or pillars one-quarter inch holes as the Fire Wardens may require to test the thickness of metal in the same. All iron posts in front of party walls shall be built up solid with masonry and made perfectly solid between post and wall to prevent the passage of fire or smoke. All iron posts or pillars shall have plates on top to prevent the passage of fire, and the tops and bottoms of all posts or pillars shall be turned true. Vault beams, lintels or girders bearing a sidewalk shall rest upon columns of stone, brick or iron, and shall be bolted thereto, and shall be of sufficient strength to bear upon each superficial foot of the sidewalk, exclusive of the weight of the material of which the sidewalk is composed, 400 pounds.

[Bricks to be used.]

SECTION 21. No swelled or refused brick shall be allowed in any wall or pier; and brick used in the construction, alteration or repairs of any building or part thereof, shall be good, hard, well-burned brick.

[Mortar, of what Material.]

SECTION 22. The mortar used in the construction, alteration or repairs of any building shall be composed of lime or cement, mixed with sand in the proportion of three (3) of sand to one (1) of lime and two (2) of sand to one (1) of cement; and no lime and sand mortar shall be used within twenty-four (24) hours after being mixed; and all walls or parts thereof below the curb level shall be laid in cement mortar in the proportion of one (1) of cement to two (2) of mortar. No inferior lime or cement shall be used; and all sand shall be clean, sharp grit, and free from loam, and all joints and all walls shall be entirely filled with mortar.

[Cornices.]

SECTION 23. No cornice, entablatures, belt courses or other ornamental projections of wood shall be placed on any brick building within the city and county. All exterior cornices, entablatures, belt courses and other projections of an ornamental character, to exceed 6 inches in height and 6 inches in projection, shall be constructed of some fire-proof material, if of iron to be riveted-together with rivets not more than 2 inches apart, and shall be supported on wrought iron brackets, built into the wall at distances not to exceed 2 feet apart; and in every instance, the greatest weight of stone, iron or other material of which they shall be composed, shall be on the inside of the outer line of the wall on which they may rest, in the proportion of 4 of wall to 2 of cornice in weight; allowance must be made for the excess of leverage produced by the projection of cornice beyond the face of the wall; all cornices shall be well secured to the wall with iron anchors, independent of any wood work, and in all cases the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof; and when the roof is below the cornice, then the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornice or the blocking over the same, and shall be coped with some fire-proof material. All wooden cornices or gutters on brick buildings that are now, or may hereafter become unsafe, shall be taken down and re-constructed of some fire-proof material, upon an order from the Board of Fire Wardens.

[Building Brick over Wood.]

SECTION 24. No brick or stone wall shall be supported upon stringers of wood, and no stone or iron steps shall be set upon wooden carriages in any part of the city and county.

[Building of Additional Story or Repairs.]

SECTION 25. It shall be unlawful for any person to raise, build upon, or alter any building of brick or stone, or of both, unless said building has been built in conformity with the provisions of this Order, regulating the erection of brick buildings.

No building already erected or hereafter to be built in said city and county shall be enlarged, raised or built upon in such a manner, that were the said building wholly built or constructed after the passage of this Order it could be a violation of any of the provisions of this Order. And before any building of brick, stone, iron or wood shall be enlarged, raised, altered or built upon, the same shall be first examined by the Board of Fire Wardens, to ascertain if the same is in good condition to be enlarged, raised, altered or built upon, who shall certify to the safety of making said alterations. The Fire Wardens shall have full power in passing upon any question relating to the mode and manner of construction, or materials used in the erection, alterations or repairs of any building or other structure provided for in this Order, and to make the same conform to the true intent and meaning of the several provisions hereof. They shall have discretionary power to vary or modify the provisions of this Order upon application therefor in writing in all cases of alterations to old buildings, or the use of party walls belonging to different owners where the same cannot be taken down, and where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this Order, so that the spirit of the Order is complied with, the public safety secured, and substantial justice done; but no such deviation shall be allowed except a record of the same be kept by the said Board of Fire Wardens, and a certificate issued to the party applying for the same.

[Walls to Extend above the Roof—Partition Walls carried up—Mansard or French Roof.]

SECTION 26. All side or party and front and rear walls of any building fifteen (15) feet high, or more, shall be built up and extend at least four (4) feet above the roof; *provided*, that where partition walls are carried up or where Mansard or French roofs are built over a hotel or block of houses, the partition and division walls shall be carried at least up four (4) feet above the roof, and the said roof shall be covered with such material as will afford protection against fire. And where a Mansard or French roof, or a roof having thirty degrees pitch or over, shall be placed on any brick building, within the fire limits, of two stories or more in height, the same shall be constructed as follows: The rafters shall not be less than four inches in thickness, and shall be covered with some fire-proof material on the outside and lathed with iron laths and finished with three good coats of the best lime-mortar on the inside. If there is a level platform over the sloping sides, then it shall be constructed in the same manner as before mentioned for the sloping portion, the sheathing to receive the fire-proof material shall first be painted with two good coats of the best fire-proof paint. The coverings of all steeples, towers and turrets within the fire limits shall be of fire-proof material.

[Bay or Oriel Windows—Swell Fronts.]

SECTION 27. No person shall build a bay or oriel window which shall project over the line of any street more than three feet, and not more than eight feet in width on the extreme lines, nor shall the bottom of such bay or oriel window be less than thirteen feet from the ground or sidewalk. The materials covering the exterior framework of such bay or oriel windows, constructed within the fire limits, shall be fire-proof. *Provided*, that no bay or oriel window shall be built upon any street, lane or alley which is less than thirty-five feet in width. No swell front shall be erected unless the walls are entirely of fire-proof material, and no bay or oriel window shall project from any swell front. If a bay window is two stories or more in height, the joists of each story shall be supported on iron lintels and the top of the opening shall be covered with a brick or stone arch. No bay window shall be erected on the corner or angle of any building, and where more than one bay window is erected on any front or side of a building, the piers or spaces between the bay windows shall not be less than six feet for a two-story building and not less than eight feet in width for a four-story building, and no bay window shall be erected to a greater height than four stories above the line of sidewalk. The lintels over the bay windows shall be the full width of the walls, and shall rest eight inches upon each pier or bearing.

[Smoke Pipes and Furnaces, how Guarded, etc.—Hot Air Registers, etc., how Set and Made.]

SECTION 28. No tin or other metal flue or flues, pipe or pipes, or register box or boxes of a single thickness of metal used or intended to be used to convey heated air in any building or buildings hereafter built, altered or repaired in any part of the city and county shall be allowed, unless the same is inclosed in a wall of brick or stone; in all other cases the said flue or flues pipe or pipes, register box or boxes, shall be made double, that is, of two pipes, one within the other, at least one-half an inch apart, and the space between the pipes shall be filled in with some fire-proof material, and no furring or lathing of wood shall be placed against any flue, metal pipe or pipes used to carry heated air, or steam, or water, in any building, and when any wall shall be furred or lathed with wood the space between the lathing and wall shall be filled with plaster at the top and bottom side of the floor beams of each story and the ceiling joist of the roof, so as to prevent the passage of fire. No steam pipes shall be placed closer to wood than three inches, and if said space is objectionable it shall be protected by a soap-stone or earthen ring or tube. In all cases where hot air, steam, hot water or other furnaces are hereafter placed in any building, due notice shall first be given to the Board of Fire Wardens by the owner or owners of his, her or their agents, or by the person or persons placing said furnace or furnaces in said building or buildings, or by the contractor for said work. No smoke pipe in any building with wooden or combustible floors and ceilings shall enter any

flue, unless the said pipe shall be at least eighteen inches from either floors or ceilings, and in all cases where smoke pipes pass through wooden partitions of any kind, whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded by either a double collar of metal with at least four inches air space and holes for ventilation, or by a soap-stone ring not less than three inches in thickness and extending through the partition, or by a solid coating of plaster of Paris, three inches thick, or by an earthenware ring, three inches from the pipe. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other furnaces are used, the furnace smoke pipe must be kept at least two feet below the beams or ceilings above the same, unless said beams or ceilings shall be properly protected by a shield of tin plate suspended above said smoke pipe with sufficient space for the free circulation of air above and below said shield, and the smoke pipe shall, in all cases, be kept at least eight inches from the beams or ceilings as aforesaid, and the top of all furnaces set in brick must be covered with brick, slate or tin plate, supported by iron bars and so constructed as to be perfectly tight; said covering to be in addition to, and not less than six inches from the ordinary covering to the hot-air chamber. If, however, there is not high enough to build the furnace top at least four inches below the floor beams or ceiling, then the floor beams must be trimmed around the furnace, and said covering and trimmers, and headers, must be at least four inches from the same. The top of portable furnace or furnaces not set in brick shall be kept at least one foot below the beams or ceiling with a shield of tin plate, made tight and suspended below the said beams or ceiling, and extend one foot beyond the top of the furnace on all sides. All hot-air registers hereafter placed in the floor of any building shall be set in soap-stone borders, not less than two inches in width. All soapstone borders shall be firmly set in plaster of Paris, or gauged mortar; all floor register boxes shall be made of tin plate, with a flange on the top, to fit the groove in soap-stone, the register to rest upon the same. There shall also be an open space of two inches on all sides of the register box, extending from the under side of the ceiling, below the register, to the soapstone in the floor, the outside of the said space to be covered with a casing of tin plate, made tight on all sides, and shall extend from the under side of the aforesaid ceiling up to and turn under the said soapstone. Registers, twelve by nineteen inches, or less than fifteen by twenty-five inches, shall have a space of three inches between register box and casing; registers of fifteen by twenty-five and more inches shall have a space of three and a half inches.

[Removal of Buildings in Fire Limits.]

SECTION 29. No building within the fire limit blocks shall be removed without the written permission of the Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways and the Chairman of the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Supervisors, and such permission shall not be given except to remove a building or buildings to any portion of the same lot on which it or

they may stand to make room for more permanent improvements, (the meaning of the words "for more permanent improvements" means brick or stone), or for the removal of wooden buildings from within the fire limits to any part of the city outside of said limits, in which latter case the party or parties making application for such privilege shall give security to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares that they will leave the street or streets over which said building or buildings shall be moved in as good order as they were before such removal, and that they will make such removal continuous, day by day, until completed, with the least possible obstruction to the thoroughfares thus occupied, and that they will keep a watchman in or around each building from sundown to sunrise continuously during the time of such removal, and the said removal shall be subject to the control and direction of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, who may prescribe the mode and route of said removal, and notice of said removal shall be left at the office of said Superintendent and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; *provided*, that no frame building shall be moved from its present location unless said building is worth at least fifty (50) per cent. of what it would cost to construct such building of new material, and that, in case of dispute as to valuation between the owner and the Fire Wardens, said dispute shall be determined by arbitration of competent mechanics, the owner to select one arbitrator, the Fire Wardens the other, and, in case the arbitrators cannot agree they shall call in the third, and their decision shall be final; all expenses of the arbitration to be paid by the owner.

[Chimneys, Construction of—Flues in Brick Walls.]

SECTION 30. All buildings now erected, or which may hereafter be erected or altered or changed within the following limits, to wit: East of Gough and Valencia streets, north of Twenty-sixth street, west of Potrero avenue and north of Sixteenth street, where fire is to be or may be used, shall have chimneys of either brick or stone attached to them. In lieu of either brick or stone all said buildings now erected or hereafter to be erected or altered or changed within the limits herein designated, may have any kinds of chimneys for which U. S. patents shall have been issued, on filing with the Board of Supervisors copies of the letters patent therefor, and of the specifications thereto, certified by the United States Commissioner of Patents, and procuring the consent in writing of the Mayor, and the consent of the Board of Fire Wardens; *provided*, that no patent chimney shall be placed or attached to any building, unless the name of the patentee and the date of the letters patent shall be stamped on each chimney, so that the same can be readily seen. The owner or owners, or the person or persons having control of any building or buildings, now erected within the above described limits, which have stovepipes projecting through the roof, or out of the side, and wherein fire is used, are hereby required to build flues or chimneys of brick or stone

in said building or buildings. All stovepipes now in use projecting through the roof or out of the side of any building shall be removed by the owner or owners, or the person or persons having control thereof; *provided*, that whenever chimneys of either brick or stone are used or attached to buildings, the same shall commence on the ground and be carried up at least four feet above the extreme height of the building to which they are attached; and should such chimney be deemed unsafe to the building or buildings adjoining by any of the Fire Wardens, they shall be carried up at least four feet above the extreme height of said building or buildings adjoining. All chimneys in frame buildings shall be built so as not to increase in size from the foundation. When flues are built in brick walls, the same shall be carried up at least two feet above the top of the fire wall, and subject to the same rule as the chimneys, and no flue or chimney shall have any joist or timber resting on or entering in the same, further than will leave at least six inches between the end thereof and the inside of the chimney or flue. All patent chimneys standing on the floor of a building must be set on an iron plate $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, well secured to the floor. There must be an opening near the bottom of the chimney for the purpose of cleaning the same, with a cover to fit the opening, the cover to be smoke tight, all the joints to be cemented, and when bands are used, they must be filled with cement or Plaster of Paris, so as to make them smoke and spark tight. When galvanized iron is used for bands or for the outside of the chimney, it shall be of the best of No. 24 iron, and the same riveted together, the rivets to be not more than three inches apart; all seams and joints to be made smoke tight. When fire places are built in the floor, they must be set on an iron plate, or suspended by wrought iron stirrups and crossbars or iron plates of sufficient strength to sustain the fire-place and chimney.

No patent chimney shall be less than one and one-half inches from the wood work; the opening in the roof shall be covered with a cast iron plate or of some other fire-proof material. No patent chimney on the inside or the outside of a building shall be fastened to the laths or the siding of the building, but shall be securely fastened to the studding or cross pieces with good iron straps or rods, and in no case shall such patent chimney be suspended to any roof timber or floor beam, but shall be built from the floor up and be put up solidly and of good sound material, in a workmanlike manner. Every chimney or flue shall be pargeted on the inside with good parging mortar, or the joints shall be struck smooth on the inside and outside.

No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, wood or other combustible material, in or upon any open tin, metal can, or any earthenware vessel whatsoever in any room, entry or passage or in any other part of any house in this city and county; or in any furnace or stove of any kind unless the same be connected by means of a good sheet iron flue or pipe, with a brick or earthen pipe chimney, to conduct the smoke and fire into said brick or earthen pipe chimney.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this Order shall not be deemed to apply to portable stoves, furnaces or lamps used by artisans in the prosecution of their regular and lawful business, or to properly-constructed kerosine, gasoline or gas stoves used for cooking purposes or for the heating of chambers.

[Size of Chimneys and Flues, Woodwork, how placed near Flues.]

SECTION 31. No smoke flues of brick shall be less than eight by eight inches in the clear; for a two-story building with two inlets the flues shall be eight by twelve inches in the clear; and for a three-story building the flues shall be eight by sixteen inches in the clear; for a bakery the oven flues shall be not less than twelve by twelve inches in the clear; and for factories the flues shall be in proper proportion to the fire or grate surface. All furnaces and bake oven flues shall have the sides, back and front of brickwork not less than eight inches in thickness, or such flues may be built of fire clay or iron pipe set in fire clay mortar; *provided*, said pipe shall have not less than one inch of an air space and four inches of brickwork around it. All boiler flues shall be lined with four inches of fire brick laid in fire clay to the height of fifteen feet or to the top of the second story joist floor beams; and no flue shall be used as a furnace or boiler flue unless the same conform to the requirements of this Section, unless the same is used as such before the passage of this Order, and all such flues, if out of order or dangerous shall be made safe in the manner herein specified. In no building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall any woodwork be placed on or in a wall within eight inches of any flue, whether the same be a smoke, air or other flue, nor shall any timber be placed under any fireplace or hearthstone, nor shall any wainscoting, base, furring, heading or any other woodwork be placed against any smoke flue unless there is at least eight inches of solid brickwork between it and the flue.

[Stovepipes and Chimneys—Duty of Fire Wardens.]

SECTION 32. It shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the Assistant Chief Engineer, the Assistant Engineers, the Clerk of the Fire Department and the Fire Marshal, in their official capacities as Fire Wardens, to cause every stovepipe and chimney to be carried up at least four feet above the extreme height of the building to which such pipe or chimney is attached; and should they deem them unsafe to the building or buildings adjoining, they shall order the same to be carried four feet above the extreme top of said building, or adjoining buildings; and if, in the opinion of a majority of the Board of Fire Wardens, a sheet iron pipe is not sufficient for the safety of the building or buildings, they shall inform the owner or owners, or the person having control thereof, and order a brick or earthen chimney, as provided in Section 30 of this Order, which order shall be com-

plied with within ten days, or such less number of days as may be prescribed by such Board of Fire Wardens; *provided*, that hotels and restaurants shall in all cases provide brick chimneys to be used instead of stovepipes.

[Stovepipes.—Construction of.]

SECTION 33. All stovepipes now in use, or that may be placed in use within the City and County of San Francisco, shall be constructed as follows: The openings where the pipe goes through the roof or side of a building shall, in all cases, be at least four inches in diameter larger than the size of the pipe, and have a double tin or earthen receiving pipe or register, and tin, or sheet-iron, on the in and outside of such openings; no stovepipe shall be placed nearer than six inches to the side of the building to which it is attached, or to the adjoining building; and all owners or occupants of all buildings in which there is a stovepipe, within said city and county, shall, when notified by any of the Fire Wardens, comply with the above provisions, and also replace a bad or defective stovepipe with a new one when so ordered.

[Permission to erect Tent, or Steam Engine or Boilers.]

SECTION 34. No cloth-covered or tent building or cloth-lined building shall be constructed or maintained east of Gough and Valencia streets and north of Twenty-sixth street projected to the bay, without permission of the Board of Supervisors, and after a copy of such permit has been filed in the office of the Chief Engineer and of the Fire Marshal, and for a time limited in such permit; and no person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected, or use within the City and County of San Francisco any steam engine and boiler, without permission from the Board of Supervisors, and no such permit shall be granted unless the person applying for the same shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a certificate signed by the manufacturer or by a competent engineer, who shall also be a competent boiler inspector, of the soundness of the same at the date of the application for said permit. And the person or persons to whom such permit may be granted shall employ a competent person to attend to such engine and boiler, who shall have a certificate of his competency signed by said engineer; such certificate shall be filed in the office of the Chief Engineer. All engines and boilers shall remain during the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, and must be constructed, erected and maintained to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Fire Wardens.

No furnace shall be constructed for the purpose of operating any engine or boiler, or in connection with any manufacturing industry within this city and county, unless the same shall be built so as to consume the smoke generated therefrom, and effectually prevent the same from becoming a nuisance to the surrounding neighborhood. And all furnaces heretofore constructed within

this city and county which are not so built, shall, within a period of thirty days from the passage of this Order, be so altered and arranged as to insure the consuming of all smoke arising therefrom; otherwise the permission granted by this Board for the construction and maintenance of the same will become null and void. And any person maintaining or operating such furnace or furnaces, after said period of thirty days from and after the passage of this Order, unless the smoke arising therefrom shall be consumed, shall, in addition to the forfeiture of their privilege to maintain the same, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Hoistways, Elevator Wells and Light Shafts.]

SECTION 35. Every person occupying or using a building in which there is a hoistway through the floor shall keep such hoistway when not in actual use surrounded by a substantial railing at least three feet six inches high, with at least two rails in high, and at night the openings at each floor shall be securely closed with substantial trap doors of not less than one and a half inch pine, properly fastened and hung. All elevator wells and light shafts shall be enclosed with substantial framing and shall be finished with three good coats of plaster on each side, the lathing to be done with iron laths properly secured. All light shafts shall have a wire netting placed securely on an iron frame under the skylight, to be of sufficient strength to bear a weight of not less than four hundred pounds, or in lieu of trap doors such hoistway or elevator well holes may be enclosed from the basement to the under side of the roof boarding with a fine wire netting of sufficient fineness to prevent the passage of flame, and the roof immediately above such holes to be covered with glass not less than twenty-six ounces to the foot, said glass to be covered with a strong wire netting to carry the weight of 400 pounds.

[Scuttles and Skylights in Roofs.]

SECTION 36. All store buildings over one story in high in the City and County of San Francisco, whether already erected or hereafter to be built, shall have scuttle frames and covers, or bulkheads and doors made of or covered with some fire-proof material; and all scuttles shall have ladders leading to the same; and all such scuttles or bulkheads shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times; and all scuttles shall not be less in size than two (2) feet by three (3) feet; and if a bulkhead is used or substituted in any building in place of a scuttle, it shall have stairs with a sufficient guard or hand-rail leading to the roof. The door in the bulkhead, or any scuttle, shall at no time be locked, but may be fastened on the inside by moveable bolts or hooks. All skylights on the roof of buildings shall have a wire netting securely placed over them, of sufficient strength to bear the weight of a man.

[Ashes.]

SECTION 37. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit any ashes, or cause the same to be deposited or placed, or to permit, or suffer the same to be or remain in any wooden vessel or upon the floor of any building, or in any place or premises belonging to or occupied by him, or her, or others or in any metallic vessel within two (2) inches of any woodwork or structure.

[Removal of Dangerous Walls, Buildings, Chimneys, etc.]

SECTION 38. Whenever in the judgment of the Board of Fire Wardens any building, wall, chimney or smokestack, or other appurtenance to a building, shall, from any cause whatever, be in a situation to be dangerous to persons or property; or when any wooden building within the fire limits shall in the judgment of the said Board be damaged by fire to the extent of one-half or more of its actual value, the Board of Fire Wardens shall immediately give notice to the owner or owners of such building, wall, chimney or smokestack, or to his, her or their agent, or the person having the control thereof if the owner cannot be found, to remove the same forthwith; and the person receiving such notice shall, within forty-eight hours after receiving the same, comply with the requirement thereof. In the event of a dispute as to the amount of damage caused by fire between the owner and the Board of Fire Wardens, said dispute shall be determined by arbitration of competent mechanics, the owner to select one arbitrator, the Board of Fire Wardens the other; and in case that the arbitrators so chosen cannot agree, they shall select a third, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive—all expenses of the arbitration to be paid by the owner.

[To Secure Building.]

SECTION 39. Whenever any unoccupied building or buildings are not properly secured the Fire Wardens, or any of them, shall immediately visit the premises and notify the owner or owners, agent or agents, or the person having control of the same, of the condition of such unoccupied building or buildings, and to have it or them, within twenty-four hours, properly secured so as to prevent evil disposed persons from gaining access thereto.

[Permit to Alter, Change or Repair Wooden Buildings.]

SECTION 40. No wooden building within the fire limits shall be altered, changed or repaired without permission in writing signed by a majority of the Fire Wardens, approved by a majority of the Committee on Fire Department and the Mayor, which permit shall fully express the alterations, changes or repairs allowed, a copy of which shall be filed by the grantee, within two days, in the office of the Chief Engineer and of the Fire Marshal; but no permit shall be given to increase the size of said building, except as provided for in this Order.

[Wooden Buildings to be Enlarged or Built upon.]

SECTION 41. No wooden building within the fire limits shall be enlarged or built upon without a permit from the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor; and no such permit shall be granted unless the applicant shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, when the application is made, the plans and specifications of the improvements contemplated; such plans and specifications to be referred to the Board of Fire Wardens, and a majority of them shall examine the premises and report their opinion thereon in writing to the Board of Supervisors. A copy of all such permits given shall be filed by the applicant within two (2) days, in the office of the Chief Engineer and of the Fire Marshal.

[To Raise or Lower Frame Buildings to Grade.]

SECTION 42. A frame building may be raised or lowered to the official grade of the street by permission in writing signed by a majority of the Fire Wardens, approved by a majority of the Committee on Fire Department and the Mayor; *provided*, that in case said building is to be raised, a brick basement or foundation of not less than twelve (12) inches, shall be built under it up to the line of the curb level.

[Awnings, Balcony and Signs.]

SECTION 43. No person owning or occupying any building fronting on any street, lane, alley or place, shall construct or cause to be constructed or maintained, any awning, shade or balcony, except in accordance with the following provisions: Such awning, shade or balcony should be securely supported on wrought-iron brackets built into the walls, and shall be supported without posts, and shall be not less than eleven feet above the line of the curb levels of the sidewalk, and shall have a gutter formed to carry off the water to the line of the building, and from thence to the street gutter; *provided*, that no gutters will be required to be constructed on cloth or canvas awnings or shades; also, *provided*, that the height of all moveable canvas or cloth awnings or shades hereafter constructed shall not be less than seven-and-a-half feet above the line of the curb level of the sidewalk. No awning, shade or balcony shall extend beyond the line of the curb. No awning, shade or balcony shall be enclosed to a greater height than three feet six inches; *provided*, that no awning, shade or balcony shall be erected on any building facing on any street, lane, alley or place which is twenty feet or less in width; and no awning, shade or balcony shall be constructed on the sides or rear of any building within the fire limits, unless there is a clear space of not less than thirty feet between the adjacent buildings, and then they shall be constructed of fire-proof materials. No signs shall be placed on the front, rear or sides of any building higher than its blocking

course or fire wall, and no sign made of wood, canvas or cloth shall exceed three feet in height. All signs must be securely bolted to the building upon which they are placed. No framework shall be placed above the roof of any building and covered with inflammable material, for signs or any other purpose.

[Erection and Repairs to Frame Buildings.]

SECTION 44. All frame buildings hereafter built, altered, repaired or changed, shall have not less than two rows of bridging in each story, extending around the outside frame, and through all the dividing partitions between two or more buildings, and when a large building is divided into tenements the bridging shall be placed in the dividing partitions the same as in the outside frame. Said bridging shall be in all cases the same breadth as the studding—flush on both sides. And all the intermediate partitions shall have one row of bridging of the full width of the studs. And if girths are used there shall be a row of solid bridging at the ceiling line, and when studding is cross-furred, the bridging shall be of sufficient width to finish flush with the face of said furring so as to prevent the passage of fire or smoke. All dividing partitions between buildings shall be close-boarded from the lower floors to the ground, and from the upper ceilings close to the under side of the roof boarding. Said boarding is to be done with redwood, so as to effectually check all connection from one building to another. Where a large building is divided into tenements, the boarding shall be applied on each dividing partition, the distance apart of each dividing partition is not to exceed twenty-five feet.

[Time for Commencing and Completing Work on Buildings.]

SECTION 45. In granting permits to erect, enlarge, build upon, alter or change a frame building within the fire limits, the permit shall be void if the work is not commenced within ten days after said permit becomes a law, and be finished within ninety days, and no such permit shall be transferable to a second party. All such permits to have the time specified in them.

[Openings in Street Doors.]

SECTION 46. The front or main door of all buildings used as warehouses, stores, etc., also side and rear doors if opening on any street, lane or alley, shall have openings in them not less than one by six inches at a height of five feet from the level of the sidewalk, or, in place thereof, four circular holes, one inch in diameter, and not further apart than one-half inch from edges; *provided*, that in buildings so occupied that have a frontage of over fifty feet, such openings shall be placed in every door not further apart than twenty-five feet. (As amended April 15, 1884, by Order 1,768.)

[Tank Towers.]

SECTION 47. The framework to support water tanks shall in all cases have foundations of brickwork constructed in the same manner as for a building of brick of the same height. Each tier of braces is to be considered as the height of a story, and the weight to be placed on the framework is not to exceed one-tenth of its breaking weight, calculated as before provided in Section 3. The sides of said framework shall be set up at an angle of 86 degrees, and shall have cross-ties at every fifteen feet in height, and the intermediate spaces to be cross-braced and bolted. When tank towers are not isolated from the adjoining buildings by at least twenty feet of clear space, they shall be covered with some fire-proof material, to the height of the adjoining building or buildings. And when the towers are enclosed with weather-boarding, they shall be lathed inside with iron laths, and covered with two good coats of plaster. No tank tower or frame shall be erected on any brick building exceeding one story in height, unless the walls are at least twenty four inches in thickness, and the walls for a one-story building shall be at least sixteen inches in thickness, and they shall be tied through with iron rods of one-inch round iron with twelve-inch square heads, and where tanks are set down on angles of brick buildings, they shall be set on wrought iron beams, built into the walls, and shall not exceed one thousand gallons in capacity, and six feet in height.

[Doorways for Public Buildings.]

SECTION 48. All buildings now erected or to be erected and used for public assemblages, in whole or in part, shall, for the public safety, have the doors for the ingress and egress of the public to the portions so used for said assemblages so constructed that they shall open both inwardly and outwardly, and in no case shall they be constructed to open inwardly only, or to slide; and all buildings altered or changed for the use of public assemblages, in respect to the doors therein, shall be made to conform to the provisions of this Section. (As amended March 3, 1884, by Order No. 1,760.)

[Aisles and Passage-ways.]

SECTION 49. All the main aisles and passage-ways in buildings used for public assemblages, shall be kept free from camp-stools, chairs, benches, sofas, or other obstructions, during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball, or any public assemblage whatever; and all buildings hereafter erected, altered or changed, and intended for the above purposes, shall have the main aisle and passage-way as provided in Section 11; *provided*, that all main doors and entrances to such buildings shall not be less than as provided for in Section 11.

[Stove-pipe Holes.]

SECTION 50. In all buildings where there is a brick chimney or flue into which stove-pipes enter, there shall be either a double collar of metal with at least four inches of air space, and holes for ventilation, or an earthen receiving pipe extending from the inner side of the chimney or flue and coming out flush with the outer side of the plastering.

[Spark Catchers.]

SECTION 51. Spark catchers shall be placed upon all chimneys, cupolas, or smoke-stacks, used for conveying off smoke, whenever deemed necessary for the safety of the adjoining property by a majority of the Board of Fire Wardens.

[Houses of Legislation.]

SECTION 52. Whenever in this Order the words "Board of Supervisors," "Committee," or "Committees," are used, they shall be deemed to have reference to any board or boards, committee or committees of supervisors, or houses of legislation, that may constitute the municipal legislature of the City and County of San Francisco which are now, or may hereafter be, provided for by any charter of said city and county.

[Permission to Kindle Fire on Streets—Fire Used in Laying Roofs or Pavements, and Engines on Wharves, etc.]

SECTION 53. No person shall kindle, or use, or cause to be kindled or used, any fire upon a public street, or highway, or anywhere in the open air, in that portion of the city and county lying east of Larkin street and north-east of Ninth street, without first having obtained a written permit so to do, signed by the Mayor, and approved by a majority of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors on Fire Department. But this section shall not include fire in furnaces necessarily used in laying roofs or pavements, nor the fire used in the furnace of engines necessarily used upon the wharves in the discharging of vessels, nor to fire in the open air upon private property, necessarily used in setting tires upon the wheels of vehicles, or in heating tar or pitch in the construction or repair of boats or vessels.

[Permit to Kindle Fires.]

SECTION 54. No person shall so kindle or light or cause to be kindled or lighted, any bonfires, without first having obtained a written permit from the Mayor approved by a majority of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors on Fire Department.

[Portable Lights.—Protection of Combustible Material.]

SECTION 55. No person shall use any portable light in any building or place where combustible materials are kept, unless such light be securely enclosed in a lantern; and no person shall use a light in any place where combustible materials shall be suspended above it, without so protecting it as to prevent such materials from falling upon or coming in contact with it.

[Gaslight in Show Windows.]

SECTION 56. All gaslights or burners in show windows shall have a wire netting or screen over and around them; but this shall not apply to stationary gas reflectors in the upper portion of windows.

[Shavings, Hay, Straw, or Litter.]

SECTION 57. Each person making, using or having the charge or control of shavings, hay, straw, sacks, bags, litter, or any other combustible waste or fragments, shall, at the close of each day, cause the same to be securely stored, or disposed of, so as to be safe from fire.

[Prohibiting the Manufacturing of Matches.]

SECTION 58. No person shall manufacture matches, erect or cause to be erected any apparatus, machinery, or building for the manufacture of matches within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco lying east of Ninth and Larkin streets.

[Smoke Houses.]

SECTION 59. All smoke houses or dry houses shall be built of brick or stone, and the doors and roof of the same shall be constructed of some non-combustible material.

[Manufacture of Explosive or Combustible Chemicals Prohibited within Certain Limits.]

SECTION 60. No person shall manufacture acids, or any combustible or explosive chemicals, or boil or refine oils, or maintain, erect or cause to be erected, any works for the manufacture of acids, or explosive chemicals, or for boiling or refining oils, within that portion of the city and county bounded by Steiner, Market, Castro and Twenty-sixth streets, San Bruno Road, Brannan street, Sixth street, Channel street, and the waters of the bay; and no person shall receive, keep or store, or suffer to remain in any place within five hundred yards of any dwelling house, or place of business, or within two hundred yards of any public highway, any explosive substance, or any hercules, dynamite or giant powder having an explosive power greater than that of any ordinary gunpowder.

[Storage of Crude Petroleum.]

SECTION 61. It shall be unlawful without the permission of the Board of Supervisors, for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to store, permit the storage of, or keep for sale within the corporate limits of the City and County of San Francisco, in a larger quantity than one hundred gallons, to be always kept in metal cans in any one building, or premises or upon any street, any crude petroleum, unless the same be stored in a building or warehouse; said building or warehouse must be of brick or stone, not exceeding one story in height, licensed for, used for and devoted exclusively to the storage of crude petroleum and its products, excepting such products from petroleum, the storage of which shall be hereafter provided for in Section 62.

[Storage of Gasoline, etc.]

SECTION 62. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to store or permit the storage of or keep for sale within the City and County of San Francisco, in a larger quantity than one hundred gallons, to be always kept in metal cans, in any one building or upon any premises or street, any gasoline, or any product of petroleum or hydrocarbon liquid, which shall flash or emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, unless the same be kept in iron tanks and stored in a building or warehouse. Said building or warehouse must be of brick or stone and not exceeding one story in height, especially licensed for, used for, and devoted only to the storage of gasoline and other products of petroleum or hydrocarbon liquids as described above, and have prominently painted externally on the front thereof in plain Roman letters at least five inches in length the words "Licensed for the storage of Gasoline," etc.

[Storage of the Refined Products of Petroleum.]

SECTION 63. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to store, permit the storage of, or keep for sale within the corporate limits of the City and County of San Francisco, in a larger quantity than one thousand (1000) gallons, to be always kept in metal cans, any refined product of petroleum, unless the same shall stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or better, before it shall flash or emit an inflammable vapor. In quantities exceeding one thousand (1000) gallons the same shall be stored in a building or warehouse; said building or warehouse must be of brick or stone and not to exceed one story in height, or iron tanks licensed for, used for, and devoted exclusively to the storage of such substances.

[Buildings for the Storage of Petroleum, Gasoline, etc., to be Licensed.]

SECTION 64. No building or warehouse shall be licensed for the purpose stated in this Order, except on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer of

the Fire Department, the Fire Marshal, and a majority of the Fire Department Committee of the Board of Supervisors as being suitable therefor, in which case the License Collector shall exact for such license the sum of one dollar per month, payable quarterly in advance; *provided*, that no such building or warehouse shall be used for the storage of petroleum or its products other than in the manner provided for in Sections 61, 62 and 63.

[Adulteration of Oils Prohibited.]

SECTION 65. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to mix, adulterate, or offer for sale any oils used for illuminating purposes, with benzine, naphtha, gasoline or any other substance; and all oils or fluids manufactured from petroleum or its products to be used for illuminating purposes, shall be required to stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or better, before it shall flash or emit an inflammable vapor.

[Cases and Packages of Illuminating Oils to be Stamped.]

SECTION 66. Any person or persons manufacturing or selling illuminating oils or fluids made of petroleum or its products, shall be required to have stamped upon the case or package where easily seen, and in plain letters at least one-half inch in length, the name of the manufacturer, where manufactured and seller thereof, and his place of business together with the words, "Warranted to stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or better, before it will flash or emit an inflammable vapor," and any seller disposing of five gallons, more or less, in metal cans or otherwise, shall furnish a certificate of the test as above whenever ordered by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Fire Marshal, or either of them.

[Quality and Test of Oils.]

SECTION 67. Any question arising under the provisions of this Order as to the character of the oils herein mentioned, the same shall be tested by or in the presence of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Fire Marshal, or either of them, and they or either of them shall decide the test of such oils, and the decision of either or both of them shall be final.

[The Instrument to be Used in Testing Oils, and the Duty of the Fire Wardens.]

SECTION 68. The said oils shall be tested and their quality determined by the Chief Engineer and the Fire Marshal, or either of those persons using Tagliabue's open tester, and it shall be the duty of the Fire Wardens, or either of them, to carry out the provisions of this Order in regard to all products of petroleum, and they or either of them may enter on any premises or place

where such oils are manufactured, stored, kept or sold, for the purpose of examining such oils and its products, and no person or persons shall hinder or obstruct said officer or officers in carrying out the foregoing provisions of Sections 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67.

[Prohibiting the Transportation of Nitro-Glycerine.]

SECTION 69. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed, or assist in conveying from one place to another in this city and county, any liquid nitro-glycerine, and no person shall manufacture or cause to be manufactured or assist in manufacturing any liquid nitro-glycerine in this city and county, and no liquid nitro-glycerine shall be kept or stored in, about, or on any premises in this city or county.

[Prohibiting Storage of Percussion Caps in Premises where Gunpowder, etc., is kept.]

SECTION 70. No person shall receive, keep or store, or aid or assist any person in receiving, keeping, or storing any package containing percussion or detonating caps in, or upon, any building or premises where Hercules, Dynamite or Giant Powder is kept or stored, unless such packages and caps are contained and kept in metal boxes or cans, and secured in a fire-proof vault or safe.

[Prohibiting conveyance of Gunpowder, etc., in Vehicles transporting Hercules, Dynamite or Giant Powder.]

SECTION 71. No person shall receive, or convey, or cause to be received or conveyed, or assist in receiving, conveying or transporting percussion or detonating caps, or gunpowder, or other blasting powder, or any other explosive substance, in or upon any vehicle, at the same time in which Hercules, Dynamite or Giant Powder, or either of them, are being transported, carried or conveyed.

[Prohibiting the Storage of Hercules, Dynamite or Giant Powder, etc.—Proviso.]

SECTION 72. No person shall keep or store, or cause to be kept and stored, or aid or assist any person in keeping or storing, Hercules, Dynamite or Giant Powder into or upon any building or premises except in duly licensed magazines, or in vessels, railroad cars, or vehicles receiving or keeping the same in the course of and for the purpose of transportation.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 73. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Sections 69, 70, 71 or 72 of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and

upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Void Permits.]

SECTION 74. No permit shall be considered valid unless all the requirements of this Order applying to the granting of permits shall have been complied with.

[False Alarms—Rewards.]

SECTION 75. It shall be unlawful for any person to give a false alarm of fire by means of the fire alarm boxes. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by the Board of Supervisors for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for giving a false alarm of fire by the above means.

[Obstructing Hydrants and Cisterns.]

SECTION 76. No person shall obstruct any hydrant or cistern in such manner as to hide it from view at any point, or hinder free access thereto by an engine or hose carriage, or construct an area or other wall or thing so as to interfere in any manner with a hydrant below the level of the curb.

[Blockade of Street during Fire.]

SECTION 77. It shall be the duty of the Police at the time of fire, to place ropes or guards across all streets, lanes and alleys on which shall be situated any building on fire, and at such other points as they may deem expedient and necessary, and they shall prevent any and all persons except owners and occupants and employees of buildings endangered by the existing fire, from entering within the lines designated by ropes or guards, save and except officers of the Fire Department and firemen who shall be known by their badge, the Fire Marshal, Deputy Fire Marshal, Fire Marshal Police, and Fire Patrol, or such other person as may have permission of the officers of the Fire Department or Police Commissioners. And any person or persons entering within the line designated by the ropes or guards, and refusing to go outside of said lines when directed to do so by any police officer or officer of the Fire Department, shall be liable to a fine, or imprisonment, or both, as provided for in this Order.

[Breaking Blockade.]

SECTION 78. No person or persons shall break through or attempt to break through such blockade, or run over with any vehicle the line of hose in use at any fire.

[Steam Engines to Have Right of Way.]

SECTION 79. All steam engines and other moveable apparatus belonging to the Fire Department, the Fire Marshal and Fire Patrol shall have the paramount right of way through all streets, lanes, alleys, places and courts of the City and County of San Francisco, when running to a fire, and such apparatus, together with all other vehicles contiguous thereto, excepting street cars, shall take and keep the right side of the street, unless the same be obstructed; and all street cars in the vicinity of any such apparatus going to a fire shall retard or accelerate their speed, as occasion may require, in order to give the apparatus of the Fire Department, the Fire Marshal, and the Fire Patrol the unobstructed use of the street for the time being.

[Obstructing Apparatus of Department Prohibited.]

SECTION 80. No person or persons having control of any vehicle shall wilfully or carelessly permit the same to obstruct the progress of the apparatus of the Fire Department, the Fire Marshal or the Fire Patrol, going to a fire.

[Injuring Apparatus Prohibited.]

SECTION 81. No person or persons shall wilfully injure any engine house, hose, horse or horses, engine, carriage or other apparatus of the Fire Department of this city and county.

[Reward for Arrest of Offender.]

SECTION 82. The Mayor of this city and county is hereby authorized to offer a reward, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing the misdemeanor described in the last section.

[Prohibiting Water Being Drawn from Hydrants.—Proviso.]

SECTION 83. No person shall open or in any way cause the water to flow, or draw water from any of the hydrants erected, or hereafter to be erected, by the authorities of this city and county, or at their request by any corporation duly organized to supply said city and its inhabitants with water, except in case of fire (or for other necessary purpose for the benefit of the city), without a permit from the Chief Engineer, or Assistant Chief Engineer.

It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to enforce the provisions of this Order.

[Construction of Provision of Preceding Section.]

SECTION 84. The provisions of the preceding section shall not be so construed as to prevent the Spring Valley Water Works from opening the

hydrants connected with their works therein described, or drawing their water therefrom at any time when the same are not actually used for fire purposes, *provided* the same shall not be used for the purpose of selling water.

[Storing Gunpowder.]

SECTION 85. No person shall receive, keep or store, or cause to be received, kept or stored, or aid or assist any person in receiving, keeping or storing gunpowder in a larger quantity than ten pounds into or in any building, or upon any premises, except duly licensed powder magazines, unless the person receiving, keeping or storing the same shall be authorized and licensed to sell gunpowder, or shall be in the daily use thereof in excavating rock. No person shall receive, keep or store, or have at any one time in any one place, except duly licensed powder magazines, more than fifty pounds of gunpowder.

[Manufacture or Storage of Powder or Fireworks Prohibited within Certain Limits.]

SECTION 86. No person shall receive, keep or store, or have in any one place more than fifty pounds of powder, or shall erect or maintain any building for the storage or keeping of powder, or for the manufacture or storage of fireworks, except within that portion of the city and county bounded on the westerly side by Kentucky street, Railroad avenue and San Bruno road, on the south by the county line, on the east by the water front of said city and county, and on the north by Islais street.

[Gunpowder—How kept.]

SECTION 87. Any person keeping, storing, or having more than ten pounds of gunpowder in any one place, except duly licensed powder magazines, shall keep the same in an air-tight metallic vessel, which vessel shall be marked with the word "Gunpowder," in plain Roman letters, painted in white on a dark ground, not less than three inches in height, and of proportionate width and shall be kept at all times conspicuously in view near the entrance of the premises where kept, and convenient for removal therefrom.

[Gunpowder—Conveyance of.]

SECTION 88. No person shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, or assist in conveying, in any vehicle, any gunpowder, unless the same shall be securely packed in close packages, nor unless such packages shall be securely covered while in the vehicle.

[Gunpowder, Shipping, Discharging, and having it on board—When landed to be immediately Forwarded.]

SECTION 89. No person shall discharge gunpowder from any vessel except from ship's side or tackles, and before the vessel shall have been hauled up to

the wharf. No vessel shall be permitted to remain at the wharf more than twenty-four hours after receiving gunpowder on board; and if a vessel shall lie at the wharf over night a watchman shall be kept on duty on board all night. All gunpowder deposited on the wharf for shipment shall be immediately passed on board the vessel which is to receive the same. All gunpowder landed or placed on any sidewalk, street or public way, for forwarding or shipment, shall be forwarded or shipped immediately after it shall have been so landed or placed.

[Vessels Having Powder aboard to be Afloat at Low Tide.]

SECTION 90. It shall be unlawful for any vessel to lie at any wharf, pier or bulkhead, with powder on board, unless such vessel will be afloat at low tide.

[Powder—When to be taken by the Chief of Police.]

SECTION 91. The Chief of Police shall take possession of and safely store all powder that may be stored, placed or deposited in violation of any of the provisions of the preceding sections, and shall keep such powder until all expense incurred by him in removing and storing the same shall have been refunded, or repaid to him. But the acts of the Chief of Police in relation thereto shall not relieve any person from any penalty therefore incurred.

[Smokestacks and Chimneys.]

SECTION 92. Whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Fire Wardens, or upon the complaint of the majority of the residents adjacent thereto, any smokestack, chimney, flue or stovepipe endangers the surrounding property by fire, or annoys the residents in the neighborhood with smoke, soot or cinders, the Fire Wardens shall cause the same to be abated, altered or improved, as they may think most suitable for the protection of the surrounding property, and conducive to the comfort of the residents in the vicinity.

[Manufacture of Gas.]

SECTION 93. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall, in the City and County of San Francisco, without permission of the Board of Supervisors, erect any works or apparatus for the manufacture of gas, within the district bounded by the water front, Larkin, Bay, Devisadero, Ridley, Castro, Sixteenth, Center, Carolina and Channel streets.

Any person, persons or corporation violating this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Board of Fire Wardens.]

SECTION 94. The Board of Fire Wardens shall consist of the Chief Engineer, the Assistant Chief Engineer, the Assistant Engineers, and the Clerk of the Fire Department, and the Fire Marshal, and any act done by a majority of said Board shall be deemed to be the act of the whole Board. They shall organize by electing one of its members as Chairman and one as Secretary. They shall hold regular monthly meetings, and other meetings during the month when occasion requires it. Special meetings may be called by any member of the Board (in writing) to transact business. The Secretary of the Board shall notify in writing each member of the Board of any and all meetings.

[Arson—Reward for Arrest and Conviction of Offender.]

SECTION 95. Whenever a fire shall appear to have been caused by incendiarism, or when any bonfire shall have been kindled, or fire shall have been set to a building or structure, in violation of the provisions of this Order, the Mayor may, at his discretion, offer a reward of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the offender; and the Mayor may, at any time, when in his opinion it appears expedient, offer a standing reward not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of arson, or of any attempt at arson, and any reward which may become payable under the order of the Mayor shall be paid out of the treasury of the city and county.

[Penalty for Violation of Provisions of this Order.]

SECTION 96. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall, except where the penalty is otherwise prescribed herein, be punished by a fine not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the continuance or maintaining of such violation shall be deemed a new offense for each day on which the same is so continued or maintained, and shall be punished accordingly.

[Enforcement of Provisions of this Order.]

SECTION 97. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Assistant Chief Engineer, the Assistant Engineers, the Clerk of the Fire Department and the Fire Marshal are directed to see that the provisions of this Order are enforced, and to make complaints in the Police Judge's Court for violation of the provisions thereof.

[One-half of Fine for Violations of Provisions of this Order to be paid to the San Francisco Fire Department Charitable Fund.—Proviso.]

SECTION 98. One-half of any fine that may be collected for a violation of any of the provisions of this Order (except those otherwise provided for) shall be paid to the San Francisco Paid Fire Department Charitable Fund; and the Clerk of the Police Court is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same to the Treasurer of said Charitable Fund, taking a receipt therefor.

SECTION 99. All orders or parts of orders in conflict with any of the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, December 17, 1883.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, December 28, 1883.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER NO. 911.

PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE MAP OF SALT MARSH AND TIDE LANDS, LYING WITHIN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Approved March 4, 1870.]

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Streets and Avenues upon Map of the Salt Marsh and Tide Lands in the County of San Francisco declared to be Open Public Streets, etc.]

All the streets and avenues delineated upon a certain map entitled a "Map of the Salt Marsh and Tide Lands, lying under water, south of Second street, and situate in the City and County of San Francisco," and dated March 19, 1869, which has been prepared and adopted by the Board of Tide Land Commissioners and the State Board, under and by virtue of an Act entitled "An Act to survey and dispose of certain Salt Marsh and Tide Lands belonging to the State of California," approved March 30, 1868, and is now on file in

said Commissioners' office, in San Francisco aforesaid, are hereby declared to be, and adopted as, open public streets and avenues and highways of and in this city and county.

[Surveyor to Delineate upon the Map of City and County all Streets and Avenues mentioned in Section 1.]

SECTION 2. The City and County Surveyor of San Francisco aforesaid is hereby authorized and requested to draw and compile, delineate and place upon the map of this city and county, now being prepared by him, the streets and avenues aforesaid, exhibiting thereupon the width of such streets and avenues, the number and dimensions of the resulting blocks, the water front lines, together with the reservations made by the Commissioners aforesaid, for basins, canals, market places, produce exchange and other public uses.

[When Order takes effect.]

SECTION 3. This Order shall take effect from and after its passage.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, February 21, 1870.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Winkle, Harrold, Flaherty, McCarthy, Ashbury, Badlam, Ring, Story, Shrader, Canavan, Kelly.

Absent—Supervisor Adams.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, March 4, 1870.

THOMAS H. SELBY,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 966.

ESTABLISHING AND ADOPTING AN OFFICIAL MAP AND PLAN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Approved October 25th, 1870.]

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Establishing and Accepting Official Map.]

SECTION 1. The map made by the City and County Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco, under and by virtue of the contract author-

ized by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, number nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (9,931), excepting Nevada street, in Mission Block No. 9, until its location is determined by the Supreme Court, is hereby approved, adopted and declared to be the valid, legal and official map of the City and County of San Francisco.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, October 17, 1870.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisor Winkle, Harrold, Flaherty, McCarthy, Badlam, Story, Shrader, Adams, Canavan, Kelly.

Absent—Supervisors Ashbury, Ring.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, October 25, 1870.

THOMAS H. SELBY,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER NO. 1,339.

TO REGULATE THE DELIVERY OF WATER AND TO PROVIDE FOR CLEANSING THE SEWERS, GUTTERS AND CESSPOOLS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Approved January 30, 1877.]

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Providing for Cleansing all Public Sewers, Gutters and Cesspools.]

SECTION 1. All public sewers, gutters and cesspools of the City and County of San Francisco shall be thoroughly flushed and cleansed with water at proper intervals, but not less than four times in each year, and as much oftener as the Board of Health shall deem and declare to be necessary to prevent sickness.

[Water for Cleansing Sewers, etc., to be taken from Pipes of Corporations Furnishing Water for use of Inhabitants.]

SECTION 2. The water for flushing and cleansing the sewers, gutters and cesspools, shall be taken from the pipes and mains of any corporation or corporations formed under the laws of the State of California, for the purpose of furnishing the City and County of San Francisco, or the inhabitants

thereof, with pure, fresh water, and engaged in said business. The Fire and Water Committee of the Board of Supervisors are authorized and required to cause the necessary connections to be made with such pipes and mains, where the same do not now exist, and to provide the necessary apparatus and appliances therefor; and it shall be the duty of the officers, trustees and servants of all such corporations, formed for the purposes aforesaid, to aid and assist in the carrying out of the provisions of this Order and to permit the same.

[Flushing and Cleansing Sewers, etc., to be Performed Under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Public Streets.]

SECTION 3. The work of flushing and cleansing the sewers, gutters and cesspools, provided for in this Order, shall be performed by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways, who shall cause the same to be done by the deputies, employees and laborers in his department, in a thorough and efficient manner at the time specified herein, and at all other times when required so to do by the Board of Health.

[Officers or Employees of Corporations Furnishing Water Prohibited from Interfering with the Use of Water for Flushing and Cleansing of Sewers, etc.]

SECTION 4. Any officer, trustee, servant or employee of any corporation formed for the purposes aforesaid, or any person whomsoever who shall, in any manner knowingly and wilfully hinder, impede, delay, obstruct, or prevent, or who shall cause or procure others to hinder, impede, delay, obstruct or prevent the doing of any of the things herein prescribed to be done or permitted on the part of any person, or who shall hinder, impede, delay, obstruct or prevent the action of any officer or servant of the city and county in doing or causing to be done any act or thing necessary in flushing or cleansing the sewers, gutters or cesspools, shall for each act of such hindrance, impeding, delay, obstruction or prevention, as aforesaid, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall, for each offense, be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than six months.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, January 29, 1877.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Edwards, Drucker, Bryan, Wise, Shine, Eaton, Hayes, Strother, Boyce, Roberts, Gibbs, Macdonald.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, January 30, 1877.

A. J. BRYANT,

Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,357.

AN ORDER TO PRESCRIBE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DELIVERY OF WATER
DUE TO THE CITY AND COUNTY IN CASE OF FIRE OR OTHER GREAT NECESSITY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Supply of Pure, Fresh Water for certain Institutions and Purposes declared to be Indispensably Necessary.

SECTION 1. A sufficient supply of pure, fresh water for the following purposes is hereby ordained and declared to be greatly and indispensably necessary at all times to the City and County of San Francisco, that is to say: water in sufficient quantities for the use of the Hospitals and Almshouses, the House of Correction, the Jails, Prisons and Industrial Schools, the public schools, the engine houses and Fire Department, for fires, and for the use of the firemen, the horses and engines, all public buildings, courts and offices, the plazas, parks, and public gardens and grounds, and any other case of fire or other great necessity, within the meaning of Section 549 of the Civil Code of the State.

[Mayor to cause Connections to be made with Pipes and Mains of Water Companies, to furnish Supply of Water for Purposes mentioned in Order.]

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause and procure all necessary connections to be made with the pipes and mains of any and all corporations heretofore or hereafter formed for the purpose of furnishing or supplying pure, fresh water to the City and County of San Francisco, or the inhabitants thereof, and engaged in said business, in order to carry out the provisions of this Act. And he may, when necessary, call upon the police force to aid in making or maintaining said connections with said pipes and mains.

[Penalty for Obstructing or Preventing Mayor or other Persons from Carrying out Provisions of Order.]

SECTION 3. Any person who shall willfully obstruct, or who shall cause others to obstruct, the Mayor or any other person in carrying out the provisions of this Order, or who shall cut off, or attempt to cut off, the water necessary to any of the buildings or purposes herein provided for, or cause others to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished accordingly.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, April 9, 1877.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Drucker, Edwards, Bryan, Wise, Shine, Hayes, Strother, Boyce, Roberts, Gibbs, Macdonald.

No—Supervisor Eaton.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, April 10, 1877.

A. J. BRYANT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,550.

REQUIRING MONEYS RECEIVED AS DUPLICATE PAYMENT OF TAXES TO BE PAID INTO THE CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Duplicate Payments of Taxes to be paid by Tax Collector into Treasury, etc.—Report to be Filed with Auditor and Treasurer.]

SECTION 1. All moneys received as duplicate payments of State or City and County taxes upon real or personal property, situate in this city and county, shall be paid into the City and County Treasury, and upon any duplicate payment being made as aforesaid, the Tax Collector shall cause an entry, in red ink, to be made in the margin of the Assessment Book opposite the said assessment, stating the date, the words "Duplicate Payment," and the amount received in figures. It shall be the duty of the Tax Collector on making payment of said moneys into the Treasury, to file with the Treasurer and the Auditor of this City and County separate reports, showing the name of the party assessed, the kind of property assessed, the fiscal year for which the tax was paid, and the number of the volume and page on which said assessment appears, and that the same was a duplicate payment of State or City and County taxes, as the case may be.

[Treasurer to keep Moneys received in Duplicate Payment of Taxes in Separate Fund, etc.]

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and safely keep the said moneys in a Fund to be known and designated as the Duplicate Tax Fund, and to keep a record showing the name of the party assessed, the

kind of property assessed, the amount paid, whether for State or City and County, or both, the fiscal year for which the tax was paid and the date of its payment into the Treasury.

[Auditor to examine Report of Tax Collector, and Compare Payments with Assessment Book, etc.]

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Auditor in his annual settlement with the Tax Collector and at such other subsequent time, at or about the expiration of the term of any incumbent of said office, to compare the report filed in his office by the said Tax Collector, showing the amount of duplicate taxes collected, with the Assessment Book, and make a final settlement with him for all of said duplicate taxes so collected and paid into the Treasury; and in case of any deficiency, the said Auditor shall at once require the payment of the same into the City and County Treasury, as required by Section 1 of this Order.

[Tax Collector, Treasurer and Auditor to Comply with Requirements of Order.]

SECTION 4. The Tax Collector, the Treasurer and the Auditor of this City and County are hereby required to take notice of and comply with the provisions of this Order.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, December 15, 1879.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, December 16, 1879.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,615.

PROVIDING FOR IMPOSING A LICENSE UPON DEALERS IN OPIUM IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Prohibiting Sale of Opium without a License.—Proviso.]

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, barter or exchange any smoking opium, in the City and County of San Francisco, ex-

cept for scientific purposes, or for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a practicing physician, without first procuring a license therefor in accordance with this Order. Such license shall be known and designated as "Opium Dealers' Licenses;" and any violation of this Order shall be a misdemeanor; and any person violating any of the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months in the County Jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Persons engaged in Selling Opium to be Licensed.]

SECTION 2. Any person or firm engaged in the business of selling, bartering or exchanging any smoking opium, whether on commission or otherwise, or as owner, or as broker for owner, or consignee, shall pay a license therefor in the amounts as follows, that is to say:

[First Class.]

Those doing business in the aggregate amount of five thousand dollars and over per quarter constitute the first class, and must pay a license of one hundred and fifty dollars per quarter.

[Second Class.]

Those doing a business to the amount of three thousand dollars and over per quarter constitute the second class, and must pay a license of one hundred dollars per quarter.

[Third Class.]

Those doing business to the amount of not exceeding three thousand dollars per quarter constitute the third class, and must pay a license of fifty dollars per quarter.

[Conflicting Orders, etc., Repealed.]

SECTION 3. All Orders, so far as they conflict with this Order, are hereby repealed.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, February 14, 1881.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, February 16, 1881.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER NO. 1,625.

PROHIBITING THE KEEPING OPEN OF SHOOTING GALLERIES, OR THE DISCHARGE OF CARTRIDGES THEREIN BETWEEN CERTAIN HOURS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Prohibiting the Keeping Open of Shooting Galleries between Certain Hours.]

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning, conducting or managing a shooting gallery or galleries in the City and County of San Francisco, to keep open the same, or to discharge or permit to be discharged any cartridge or cartridges therein, between the hours of eleven o'clock p. m. and daylight of the following morning, save and except upon Saturdays, when the same may be kept open and permitted up to the hour of twelve o'clock midnight.

[Penalty for Violation.]

SECTION 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, April 4, 1881.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

Noes—Supervisors Mason, Doane.

Absent—Supervisor Taylor.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above Order, No. 1,625, not having been approved by his Honor the Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors, or returned to this Board with his objection thereto, within ten days of the date of presentation thereof, has become valid in accordance with the provisions of Section No. 68 of the Consolidation Act.

San Francisco, April 18, 1881.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

ORDER No. 1,652.

PROHIBITING THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, OR OPERATION OF WORKS, ETC.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM WITHIN CERTAIN
LIMITS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows :

[Preamble.]

WHEREAS, It is the duty of this Board to provide proper safeguards, and to make all needful regulations for protection against fire, and for the protection of life and property;

Now, THEREFORE, The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Works for Manufacture of Gas from Crude Petroleum prohibited within Certain Limits.]

SECTION 1. No person or person or persons, firm or corporation shall, in this city and county, without permission of the Board of Supervisors, under the provisions of the Constitution of this State, erect, maintain or operate any works or apparatus for the manufacture of gas from crude petroleum within the district bounded by the Water Front, Larkin, Bay, Devisadero, Ridley, Castro, Sixteenth, Center, Carolina and Channel streets.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 2. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each day that any violation of this Order is continued or permitted to exist, shall be deemed and constitute a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, November 21, 1881.

After having been published five successive days according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayly, Torrey, Stetson.

No—Supervisor Litchfield.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, November 25, 1881.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,664.

PROHIBITING THE DEPOSITING UPON THE PUBLIC STREETS OF ANY SWEEPINGS FROM SHOPS OR STORES, PAPER, FEATHERS, STRAW, BROKEN GLASS OR CROCKERY, RUBBISH, GARBAGE OR MANURE, OR ANY OTHER DEBRIS FROM DWELLING HOUSES OR PLACES OF BUSINESS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Prohibiting the Deposit of Shop Sweepings, etc., on Streets.]

SECTION 1. No person shall deposit upon any public street, lane, alley, place or court within this city and county any sweepings from shops or stores, paper, feathers, straw, broken glass or crockery, rubbish, garbage or manure, or any other debris, from dwelling houses or places of business of any description whatsoever; and any person violating the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any Court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Chief of Police to Enforce.]

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to take such steps and issue such orders to the members of the force under his control as shall insure the arrest and punishment of any and all persons violating the provisions of this Order.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, March 13, 1882.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Bodfish, McKew, Shirley, Carmany, Molineux, Torrens, Bradford, Fisher, Russ, Parrish, Kennedy.

Absent—Supervisor Merrill.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, March 21, 1882.

M. C. BLAKE,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,687.

REGULATING THE USE OF THE PUBLIC STREETS AND THOROUGHFARES FOR THE PURPOSE OF LAYING DOWN PIPES AND CONDUITS THEREIN, AND FOR INTRODUCING INTO AND SUPPLYING THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND ITS INHABITANTS WITH GASLIGHT OR OTHER ILLUMINATING LIGHT, OR WITH FRESH WATER FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES; AND PROVIDING FOR DAMAGES AND INDEMNITY FOR DAMAGES.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Bond to be Filed.]

SECTION 1. Any person or incorporate company desiring to use any public street or thoroughfare for the purpose of supplying the city or the inhabitants with water or artificial light shall, at least ten days before any work is commenced, present to the Mayor a good and sufficient joint and several undertaking in the sum of five thousand dollars, with not more than two sureties, to secure the municipality for all damages it or said streets or thoroughfares may sustain by such use of said streets or thoroughfares.

[Bond to be Approved by Mayor and filed with Clerk of Board of Supervisors.]

Said undertaking, if satisfactory, shall be approved by the Mayor in writing and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

[Diagrams of Streets proposed to be Used to be filed with Superintendent of Streets.]

At the time of the presentation of said undertaking the person or company presenting it shall file with the Superintendent of Public Streets, and with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, a diagram of the streets or parts of streets proposed to be used for the purpose of supplying fresh water or artificial light, which diagram shall not cover over one mile of street; but new and separate diagrams and new and separate undertakings must be presented, accepted and filed for each additional mile, or fraction of a mile of street to be used.

[Duty of Superintendent of Streets to Supervise laying of Pipes.]

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Streets to direct and oversee the laying of pipes and conduits put down in said streets for the supplying of fresh water or artificial light, and all such pipes and conduits shall be laid only under his direction and supervision.

[No Trench to be allowed to Remain Open more than twenty-four hours after Pipe is laid.]

SECTION 3. No trench dug for pipe or conduit shall remain open over twenty-four hours after the pipe or conduit is laid, and all pipes and conduits shall be laid within twenty-four hours after a trench is open, and trenches shall be considered and deemed open as soon as the first opening is made in the street or pavement for the purposes aforesaid.

[Trench must be filled in within forty-eight hours.]

SECTION 4. Within forty-eight hours after a trench is opened it shall be filled, and if not filled by the party opening it then the Superintendent of Streets shall cause it to be filled, and when filled it shall be put in as good condition as it was before the work of excavation was commenced; and in case of stone or other pavement the surface shall be left neither elevated above or depressed below the surface of the street.

[Parties laying Pipe to be responsible for good repair of Street over the same for one year.]

SECTION 5. If within one year after such pipes or conduits have been laid the surface of the street over such pipes or conduits remains improperly elevated or depressed, then it shall be repaired and put in good order by the person or company who caused said pipes or conduits to be laid, within ten days after notice so to do has been served by the said Superintendent of Streets upon the person or company who caused said street to be excavated.

[Service of Notices by Superintendent of Streets—How to be made.]

Service may be made under this Order in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California.

[Duty of Superintendent of Streets Defined.]

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Streets to oversee and direct all the work described in this ordinance, and he shall direct the manner in which repairs shall be made in accordance with the regulations herein provided, or which may be hereafter adopted, so that the work shall be performed to the satisfaction of said Superintendent and of the Board of Supervisors, and it shall be the duty of said Superintendent to cause all surplus material from said work to be removed after the work is finished, or during its progress, by the parties excavating and using the public streets for the purposes provided and regulated by this Order, and the General Orders of this City and County not in conflict herewith.

[Streets opened and not put in good condition, Superintendent of Streets to have the Work done at the cost of persons laying pipes.]

SECTION 7. In the event that the streets are not properly excavated, or filled, or paved, or planked, or macadamized, or put in proper condition in

the manner and at the time and as provided herein, then it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Streets to cause said streets to be properly excavated, filled, paved, planked or macadamized, or put in proper condition, and all surplus or waste materials from said excavations and fillings to be immediately removed; and he shall keep an account of the expense of any such work and certify the same to the City and County Attorney, who shall immediately commence the proper proceedings to collect from the persons or company so failing to put said streets in proper condition and repair, or from the sureties upon said undertaking, all costs and charges which the City and County has been put to or has paid, as herein provided. (As amended December 18th, 1883, by Order 1,751.)

[Form of Undertaking.]

SECTION 8. The undertaking to be given under the provisions of this Order shall be substantially in the following form:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of San Francisco. }

The undersigned residents and householders in the City and County of San Francisco, each owning real estate, standing in our own name, exceeding in value ten thousand dollars, as appears from the last assessment roll, exclusive of property exempt from execution, are jointly and severally bound to the said City and County in the sum of five thousand dollars, in manner and form as follows:

WHEREAS, [Name of the person or incorporated company in full], about to lay down in [describing generally the proposed work to be done]; now we the undersigned jointly and severally undertake that all said work, including excavating, laying pipe, filling, paving, planking, curbing, macadamizing, removing debris and waste and other material, shall be done in a proper and workmanlike manner, and at and within the time provided in Order No. [giving number] of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and as directed by the Superintendent of Streets of said City either orally or in writing; and we agree that in case said work or any part thereof is not done to the satisfaction of said Superintendent of Streets, then the said Superintendent may cause said work or any part thereof to be done or repaired, and the expense thereof we hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally to pay or repay to said City and County without demand.

Witness our hand this——day of——, 188—.

Endorsed:

Approved this——day of——, 188—.

_____, Mayor.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 9. Any person or incorporated company making any excavation or disturbing the surface of any public street or thoroughfare of the said City and County for the purpose of supplying fresh water or artificial light, before the undertaking herein provided for is given and approved, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 4, 1882.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Bodfish, McKew, Shirley, Carmany, Molineux, Torrens, Bradford, Fisher, Merrill, Russ, Parrish, Kennedy.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 6, 1882.

M. C. BLAKE,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,694.

PROVIDING FOR THE CARRYING OF A BELL OR GONG BY ALL STREET CARS, AND FOR THE SOUNDING OF THE SAME WHEN APPROACHING OR PASSING OVER THE STREET CROSSINGS; ALSO PROHIBITING CHILDREN FROM GETTING ON OR OFF STREET CARS OR TRUCKS WHEN IN MOTION.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Bells or Gongs to be Carried on all Street Cars.]

SECTION 1. Every street car, grip car or dummy propelled by means of wire ropes attached to stationary steam engines, or by a locomotive engine, or by an electric motor, plying for hire over and upon the streets of the City and County of San Francisco, shall have attached thereto a bell or gong, of a size and weight sufficient to insure its being distinctly heard when rung or sounded at a distance of at least 100 feet. And the person, company or corporation owning such street car, grip car or dummy, who shall fail or neglect to furnish each of the said street cars, grip cars or dummies with the necessary bell or gong provided for herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

[Bell to be Rung when approaching a Crossing.]

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for the engineer, driver, conductor or person in charge of any street car, train of street cars, grip car or dummy propelled by means of wire ropes attached to stationary steam engines, or by a locomotive engine, or by an electric motor, to permit said street car, train of cars, grip car or dummy to approach any street crossing in this City and County within a distance of 25 feet without ringing a bell or sounding a gong, which bell or gong must be rung or sounded until said street car, train of street cars, grip car or dummy shall have passed over said street crossing.

[Penalty for Violation of Order.]

Any engineer, driver, conductor or person in charge of such street car or train of street cars, grip car or dummy, who shall fail or neglect to ring or sound such bell or gong while said street car, train of cars, grip car or dummy is in motion and approaching within a distance of 25 feet of, or passing over any street-crossing within this City and County, and until the same shall have passed over said street-crossing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Children under Sixteen must not get off or on Street Cars, Wagons or Trucks while in Motion.—Penalty.]

SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any child under the age of sixteen years, within the City and County of San Francisco, to get on or attempt to get on, or to get off or attempt to get off any street car, train of street cars, grip car or dummy propelled by wire ropes attached to stationary steam engines, or by a locomotive engine, electric motor, horse or horses, or any wagon or truck drawn by one or more horses, while the same or either of them are in motion. And any child under the age of sixteen years who shall violate any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, October 30, 1882.

After having been published five successive days according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Bodfish, McKew, Shirley, Carmany, Molineux, Torrens, Bradford, Merrill, Russ, Parrish, Kennedy.

Absent—Supervisor Fisher.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above Order, No. 1,694, not having been approved by his Honor the Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors, or returned to

this Board with objections thereto, within ten days of the date of presentation thereof, has become valid in accordance with the provisions of Section No. 68 of the Consolidation Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11, 1882.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

ORDER No. 1,704.

CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

WHEREAS, On the 11th day of December, A. D. 1882, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco passed Resolution No. 16,013½ (New Series), giving to Charles Alpers and his assigns the exclusive privilege of removing the carcasses of dead animals from the city limits, so that the same may not become a nuisance, for the period of twenty years, from and after the first day of December, A. D. 1882, which resolution was duly approved on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1882; now, therefore,

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Animals Dying within City Limits to be Removed by Owner within Twelve Hours, or else immediate Notice to be given to Charles Alpers to Remove the same.]

SECTION 1. Whenever any horse, ass, mule, swine, sheep, goat or cattle of any kind, save such as shall be killed for human food, shall die within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, the owner thereof, in person, or by his immediate servant or employee, and not otherwise, or the person in whose possession such animal shall be at the time of his death, shall remove and dispose of the same in such manner as not to become a nuisance, within twelve hours next after such death shall occur; or, immediately upon such death, shall notify said Charles Alpers or his assigns, in person, thereof and of the place where such carcass may be found, or by depositing a written notice thereof in one of the boxes labeled "Orders for the Removal of Dead Animals," set up by the said Charles Alpers or his assigns at the New City Hall, Old City Hall or Health Office, in said city and county. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

[No person but the Owner or Charles Alpers to Remove Dead Animals.—Penalty.]

SECTION 2. Any person other than the said Charles Alpers or his assigns, or the owner, by himself or his immediate servant or employee, or the person having possession of any animal mentioned in the preceding Section at the time of its death, who shall remove or dispose of the carcass of such animal, unless the said Alpers and his assigns shall fail to do so within twenty-four hours after notice thereof, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars; *provided*, the term servant and employee, whenever herein expressed, shall in no manner be construed so as to include a contractor or other person not actually employed by and under the direct supervision, control and direction of such owner or person.

[All Persons Prohibited from Interfering with Charles Alpers in his Removal of Carcasses.—Penalty.]

SECTION 3. Any person who shall obstruct, hinder or in any manner interfere with the said Charles Alpers or his assigns in the removal or disposition of the carcass of any animal mentioned in Section 1 of this Order, by intercepting any notice herein mentioned, or by putting up or maintaining any order box for the receipt of notices for the removal of such carcasses, or by soliciting in person, by agent, or by advertising, or by maintaining any stand for trucks or drays used for the purpose of such removal, or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Pound-keeper and all Health and Police Officers to notify Charles Alpers to Remove Carcasses of Animals.]

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the keeper of the public pounds of said city and county to notify said Alpers or his assigns to remove the carcasses of all animals destroyed by him, and of all the Health and Police Officers of said city and county to give the notices provided for in Section 1 hereof, whenever the death of any animal therein named shall come to their knowledge.

[Bond of \$1,000 to be given by Charles Alpers.]

SECTION 5. The said Charles Alpers or his assigns shall give to the People of the City and County of San Francisco a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, for the due and faithful performance by him or them, without compensation from or expense to said city and county, of all the conditions imposed upon him or them by this Order and the Resolution aforesaid.

[Order takes effect.]

SECTION 6. This Order shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, December 26, 1882.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Bodfish, McKew, Carmany, Molineux, Torrens, Bradford, Fisher, Merrill, Russ, Parrish, Kennedy.

No—Supervisor Shirley.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above Order, No. 1,704, not having been approved by his Honor the Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors, or returned to this Board with objections thereto, within ten days of the date of presentation thereof, has become valid in accordance with the provisions of Section No. 68 of the Consolidation Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8, 1883.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

ORDER No. 1,727.

PROVIDING FOR THE ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STREET GUIDES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Owners of Real Estate on Corner Lots to erect Street Guides.]

SECTION 1. All owners of real estate cornering on the crossings or intersections of any streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, places or courts within this city and county, are hereby required to erect and maintain at their own cost and expense street guides upon the corners of their said property, indicating the names of the intersecting streets, etc., in accordance with the following regulations:

[How to be placed when Corner Lots are built upon flush with line of Street.]

First—When the corner lot on any street-crossing or intersection shall have built thereon any premises, the front lines of which are flush with the building lines of the streets on which said premises front, street-guides shall be placed thereon at a height of ten feet above the sidewalk, said guides to indicate

the name of the street upon which they front, in plain letters of not less than three (3) inches in length, to be either painted upon the side of said premises or upon a tablet, and affixed to said building.

[How to be Placed when Buildings on Corner Lots are not flush with Line of Street.]

Second—On corners of streets where the buildings are not built out to the line of the street, or where the corner lot is unimproved, the guides shall be affixed to a post placed on the corner of the crossing immediately without the lines of the intersecting streets, at the height of ten feet above the sidewalk.

[How to be Placed when Corner Lot is enclosed with Board Fence.]

Third—When the lot on the corner of any street-crossing or intersection is enclosed by a board fence of the height of ten feet or upwards, the street-guides shall be either painted upon the said fence or attached thereto as in the case of buildings built out to the line of the street.

[Guides when Erected to Plainly Indicate the Names of Streets, etc., on which they Front.]

Fourth—The street-guides contemplated and provided for in this Order shall, when in position, plainly indicate the name of the street, avenue, lane, alley, place or court upon which they front, and shall be kept by the owner of the property upon the corner of which they are erected in a good state of repair.

[Superintendent of Streets to Notify Owners of Corner Lots to Comply with Provisions of this Order.]

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Streets to notify the owners of all corner lots within the city and county to comply with the provisions of this Order, and all persons who shall fail, refuse or neglect, when so notified by said Superintendent of Streets, to comply with the provisions of this Order within ten days of the date of the service of said notice, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty dollars.

[Removal of Guides Prohibited—Penalty.]

SECTION 3. Any person or persons who shall, without authority, take down or remove, or any person or persons who shall deface, or in any manner destroy any of the said street-guides herein provided for, after they shall have been erected or placed in position, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall for each and every such offense be

punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than one week nor more than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, August 13, 1883.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Lewis, James, Ashworth.

Noes—Supervisors Griffin, Strother, Ranken.

Excused from Voting—Supervisor Pond.

Absent—Supervisor Smith.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, August 14, 1883.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,738.

PROHIBITING THE LANDING FROM ANY VESSEL OF PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH LEPROSY OR ELEPHANTIASIS WITHIN THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REMOVAL OF PERSONS SO AFFLICTED TO THE LAZARETTO.

[Preamble.]

WHEREAS, The public welfare demands that some action be taken to prevent the landing of persons within this city and county afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis, which diseases are, in the judgment of this Board, contagious under certain circumstances and conditions; and

WHEREAS, In view of the dreadful results of said diseases, every means justifiable for the protection and preservation of life should be taken by this Board to prevent the free and unrestricted coming of persons from foreign ports who are so afflicted; therefore

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows :

[No Leper or Person afflicted with Elephantiasis to Land from any Ship or Boat.]

SECTION 1. No person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis shall, upon any pretext whatsoever, be permitted to land from any vessel or boat upon the shore or within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

[Captains, Officers, Owners, Consignees or Agents of Vessels arriving to prevent the Landing of Lepers from such Vessels.]

SECTION 2. No captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco, nor any owner, consignee, agent, or other person having charge of such vessel, shall land or permit to leave said vessel, in this port, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Captains or other Persons having control of Vessels arriving, or in the Harbor, having Leprosy, etc., on Board, to report the same to Quarantine Officer within twenty-four hours of the arrival.]

SECTION 3. All captains or other officers bringing vessels into the harbor of San Francisco, and all masters, owners, or consignees having vessels in the harbor which have on board any cases of leprosy or elephantiasis, shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of said vessels, report the same in writing to the Quarantine Officer, or as soon thereafter as they or either of them become aware of the existence of said disease on board of their vessels; the said report to state the name, place of birth, last residence, age and occupation of all such persons so afflicted.

[All Persons Prohibited from Assisting in Landing of Lepers, etc.]

SECTION 4. No person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, assist or be a party to the removal from any vessel in this harbor to the shore, or transfer from one vessel to another vessel lying in this port, any person or persons afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

Captains or Officers of Vessels arriving who have knowingly Permitted the Embarkation of Lepers on their Vessel, guilty of Misdemeanor.]

SECTION 5. Any captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco who shall have knowingly received on board said vessel at the port of embarkation, for transportation to this city and county, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

[All Persons Prohibited from Harboring Lepers.]

SECTION 6. No person shall keep, aid, or assist in keeping in any house, tenement, or in any place in this city and county (except in the lazaretto or lepers' quarters designated by this Board), any person afflicted with or having the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 24, 1883.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

Absent—Supervisor Reichenbach.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 26, 1883.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,750.

PROHIBITING PERSONS FROM BREAKING OR INJURING PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS,
OR REMOVING ANY OF THE CUPS, ORNAMENTS, CHAINS, OR OTHER PORTIONS OF
SAID FOUNTAINS, ETC.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Breaking, Injuring or Dismantling Public Drinking Fountains Prohibited.]

SECTION 1. No person shall break or injure, any public drinking fountain in the City and County of San Francisco, or any of the appurtenances, cups, ornaments or chains, or other portions of said fountains.

No person shall carry off, or sell or purchase or have in his possession unless it is shown that such possession is innocent or for a lawful purpose, any of the cups, ornaments, chains or other appurtenances belonging to public drinking fountains.

[Penalty.]

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Half Fine Inflicted goes to Informer.]

One-half of any fine collected for a violation of any of the provisions of this Order, shall be paid by the clerk of the Police Judges' Courts to the person or persons who caused the arrest and punishment of the party convicted of said violation.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, December 10, 1883.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, James, Ashworth.

Excused from Voting—Supervisor Ranken.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, December 11, 1883.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,755.

PROVIDING FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN SEWERS FOR SANITARY PURPOSES.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows :

[Duty of Health Officer in regard to Nuisances caused by Faulty Construction or Decay of Wooden Sewers.]

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall become apparent to the Health Officer that any wooden sewer in this City and County is below the official grade, or has, from decay or improper construction, or any other cause, become unfit and worthless for the purpose of carrying off the sewage discharging into other sewers having an outlet into the Bay, and as a result of such decay, improper construction or other cause that a nuisance is created by the retention and accumulation of sewage matter in such sewer which should be carried off, it

shall be his duty to immediately report the same to the Board of Health, who shall forthwith notify the Superintendent of Streets of the existence of such defective or decayed sewer and of the nuisance caused thereby.

[Duty of Superintendent of Streets.—Must notify Property-owners fronting on Street where Sewer is faulty, to reconstruct the same.]

SECTION 2. Upon receipt from the Board of Health of such notice as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Superintendent of Public Streets, and he shall forthwith notify in writing the owners, tenants or occupants of lots fronting upon that portion of any street, lane, alley, avenue, place or court in which said defective sewer is situated, requiring them, and each of them, to cause a brick, ironstone or Portland cement pipe sewer to be constructed in said portion of said street, lane, alley, avenue, place or court, in lieu of said defective wooden sewer, and to reconstruct and set to the official grade any and all sewers and drainage pipe connecting such buildings and dwelling houses so draining into said defective or decayed sewer or sewers; and until such work so ordered done is constructed and completed, it shall be unlawful for the owners, tenants or occupants to use said defective drains or sewers for draining the contents of privies, vaults, sinks, etc., from said premises, except the same be confined in circular-shaped brick vaults on the private property so affected of at least six feet in diameter and four feet in depth, sunk below the grade of the lot on which it is built, and the top to be tightly covered over with two-inch redwood boards or crowned off in brick, and to have an air-tight opening of convenient size for emptying and cleaning the same, except where openings are required for privies or pipes from sinks entering therein; the bottom of all vaults to be bowl-shaped, the brick work to be at least eight inches thick, and to be laid in cement, and the inside of the vault to be finished with a coat of cement mortar, and all pipes or sewers draining into the same to be properly trapped, and each privy to have a galvanized iron or leaden pipe at least five inches in width for ventilation, extending from under the privy seat to at least six feet above the roof of the building and the adjoining buildings.

[Duty of Property-owners.—Within fifteen days after Notification, must commence Reconstruction of Sewer under the direction of said Superintendent.]

The said owners, tenants or occupants of said lots as aforesaid shall thereupon, within a period of fifteen days after such notice in writing shall have been so served by the said Superintendent, commence to construct, or cause the construction to be commenced, of said sewer, of such material, size and description as may have been designated by said Superintendent in his notice aforesaid, and shall continuously prosecute the construction of such sewer to completion. The said sewer to be in all cases constructed under the supervision and direction of said Superintendent of Streets or one of his deputies,

and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, a copy of which shall accompany and form a portion of the notice herein provided for. And upon completion of said sewer the owners, tenants or occupants of lots or portions of lots fronting upon that portion of said street, lane, alley, avenue, place or court wherein said sewer shall have been constructed shall cause that portion of the roadway thereof in front of the lots or portions of lots so occupied or owned by them, or which are under their control, which may have been dug up and disturbed in the process of the construction of said sewer, to be filled in and put in good order and condition from the curb line of said street, lane, alley, avenue, place or court nearest to said lots or portions of lots, to the center line of said street, lane, alley, avenue, place or court.

[Service of Notice by Deputies deemed to be Notification of Superintendent.]

SECTION 3. All notices, the service of which, as provided for in this Order to be made by the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, shall be deemed to have been so served by said Superintendent if the same shall have been delivered by any of his regularly and legally authorized deputies.

[Failure to comply with Provisions of this Order a Misdemeanor.—Penalty.]

SECTION 4. Any owner, tenant or occupant of any lot or portion of lot fronting upon that portion of any street, lane, alley, avenue, place or court in which any defective wooden sewer is situated, who, after notification by the Superintendent of Streets, as provided in Section 2 of this Order, shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of said Section 2, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 5. Order No. 1,669, providing for the reconstruction of certain sewers for sanitary purposes, is hereby repealed.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, January 21, 1884.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, January 22, 1884.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,764.

PROHIBITING PERSONS FROM TAKING OPIUM INTO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall without permission of the physician in charge, bring opium in any form, or have in his possession any opium in any Jail, Prison, Station House, Hospital, Alms House, Industrial School, House of Correction, or any other public institution in the City and County of San Francisco, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 2. This Order shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, March 10, 1884.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, Ashworth.

Absent—Supervisors Sullivan, Smith, James.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, March 11, 1884.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,766.

PROHIBITING THE SALE OF THEATER OR OPERA TICKETS BY ANY PERSON WITHOUT A LICENSE, AS HEREIN PROVIDED, AT ANY PLACE EXCEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE THEATER, ETC.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Peddlers of Tickets for Theater, Opera, or any place of Amusement or Entertainment, must procure a "Ticket Peddler's License."]

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell in the City and County of San Francisco, any theater ticket or opera ticket, or ticket of

admission to a place of amusement or entertainment, at any place other than the office of the management of said theater, place of amusement or entertainment, without first having taken out and obtained and then in force a license to be known as a Ticket Peddler's License.

[Rate of License \$100 per Month.]

SECTION 2. Said license shall be issued by the Collector of Licenses at the rate of one hundred dollars (\$100) per month for each license.

[License must be Exhibited on Demand of any Officer of License Department, or any Peace Officer.]

SECTION 3. Every person having a Ticket Peddler's License, and every person engaged in the business of peddling theater, opera or amusement tickets, shall, on the demand of any officer of the License Department, or peace officer, produce and exhibit the same.

[Penalty for Violation of this Order.]

SECTION 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, March 24th, 1884.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

Absent—Supervisors Sullivan, Strother.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, March 25th, 1884.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

ORDER No. 1,767.

REGULATING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC LAUNDRIES
AND PUBLIC WASH-HOUSES WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS IN THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Preamble.]

WHEREAS, The indiscriminate establishment of public laundries and public wash-houses, where clothes and other articles are cleansed for hire, is injurious and dangerous to public health and public safety, and prejudicial to the

well-being and comfort of the community, and depreciates the value of property in those neighborhoods where such public laundries and such public wash-houses are situate;

Under and in conformity to the authority vested by Section 11 of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of California, and of Subdivision 9 of Section 74 of an Act entitled, "An Act to repeal the several charters of the City of San Francisco, to establish the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco, and to consolidate the government thereof," approved April 19, 1856, and the several Acts amendatory thereto and supplementary thereof:

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[Limits Defined.]

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this Order it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to establish, maintain or carry on the business of a public laundry or a public wash-house, where clothes or other articles are cleansed for hire, within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco lying and being within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of Devisadero street with the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence following the bay shore easterly and southerly to the easterly end of Channel street; thence along Channel street in a westerly direction to Potrero avenue; thence southerly along Potrero avenue to Army street; thence westerly along Army street to Dolores street; thence northerly along Dolores street to and across Market street to Ridley street; thence westerly along Ridley street to Devisadero street; and thence northerly along Devisadero street to the bay and point of commencement, without having first complied with the conditions hereinafter specified.

[Persons Conducting Laundries must obtain Certificates from Health Officer and Fire Wardens as to the Condition of Premises.]

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to conduct or maintain a public laundry or wash-house within the district named in Section 1 of this Order, without having first obtained a certificate signed by the Health Officer of the City and County of San Francisco, that the premises are properly and sufficiently drained, and that all proper arrangements for carrying on the business without injury to the sanitary condition of the neighborhood have been complied with, and particularly that the provisions of Section 4 of Order No. 1,587 of this Board have been complied with; also, a certificate signed by the Board of Fire Wardens of the City and County of San Francisco, that the stoves, washing and drying apparatus, and the appliances for heating smoothing-irons are in good condition, and that their use is not dangerous to the surrounding property from fire, and that all proper precautions have been taken to comply with the provisions of Order

No. 1,752, "to define the fire limits of the City and County of San Francisco, and making regulations concerning the erection and use of buildings in said City and County."

[Certificates of Health Officer and Board of Fire Wardens in regard to Laundries, etc.—
No charge to be made therefor.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, also of the Board of Fire Wardens, respectively, upon application from any person or persons proposing to open or conduct the business of a public laundry within that portion of this City and County designated and described in Section 1 of this Order, to inspect the premises in which it is proposed to carry on said business, or in which said business is being carried on, with a view to ascertaining whether the said premises are provided with proper drainage and sanitary appliances; also, whether the provision of Order No. 1,752 of this Board has been complied with, and if found in all respects satisfactory, then to issue to said applicants the certificates provided for in Section 2 of this Order.

No charge whatever shall be made or compensation or fee collected or received for the performance of any of the services required by the provisions of this Order, in the inspection of premises or the issuance of a certificate, but all such services shall be performed free of charge.

[Times at which Laundry Work may not be Performed.]

SECTION 4. No person or persons owning or employed in the public laundries or public wash-houses provided for in Section 1 of this Order, shall wash or iron clothes between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M., nor upon any portion of that day known as Sunday.

[No Person suffering from Infectious Disease to be permitted to sleep, lodge or remain in any Public Laundry.]

SECTION 5. No person or persons engaged in the laundry business within that portion of this City described in Section 1 of this Order shall permit any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease to lodge, sleep or remain within or upon the premises used by him, her or them for the purposes of a public laundry.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 6. Any person or persons establishing, maintaining or carrying on the business of a public laundry or a public wash-house, where clothes or other articles are cleansed for hire, within the limits of this City and County, as described in Section 1 of this Order, without first having complied with the provisions of Section 2 of this Order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and

upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this Order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Certificates of Health Officer and Board of Fire Commissioners to be exhibited in a Conspicuous Place.]

SECTION 7. The certificates from the Health Officer and the Board of Fire Wardens, as required by Section 2 of this Order, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place on the premises, and the same shall be produced on the demand of any officer of the City and County of San Francisco.

[Police to enforce Provisions of Order.]

SECTION 8. The Police authorities are hereby directed to have the provisions of this Order strictly enforced.

[Repeal of all Conflicting Orders.]

SECTION 9. Order No. 1,691, and all Orders or parts of Orders in conflict with any of the provisions of this Order, are hereby repealed.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, April 7, 1884.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

Absent—Supervisor Pond.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, April 8, 1884.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.



INDEX TO GENERAL ORDERS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
A		<i>Animals—</i>	
<i>Acids</i> , manufacture prohibited with- in certain districts.....	152	impounded, sale of, by Pound Keeper.....	96
<i>Adulteration</i> of Oils, prohibited.....	154	impounded, redemption of, by owner.....	96
<i>Advertisements</i> , Bills, etc., lawfully posted by licensed "Bill Poster" shall not be defaced or obliterated, etc., for ten days.....	16	slaughtering of, within certain limits, prohibited.....	12-13
shall not be posted, painted or stamped upon any fence, gate- post, wall or building, etc., with- out the consent of the owner, etc.	16	trespassing, may be taken and de- livered to Pound Keeper.....	95
shall be removed at the request of the owner of the premises where posted, etc.....	16	or articles unfit for human food, etc., sale of, prohibited.	105
signs or flags shall not extend or project over the line of streets or sidewalks.....	43	must not be fastened or hitched to lamp-post, hydrant or tree.....	18
of trades, callings or business shall not be carried or borne on the sidewalks, etc.....	15	etc., left unhitched or improperly hitched, may be impounded....	18
shall not be posted or painted on telegraph poles.....	31	must not be washed within certain limits.....	17
<i>Air Guns</i> , prohibiting the use of, and penalty.....	34	must not stand on or obstruct street crossings.....	18
<i>Aisles and Passage-ways</i> , in buildings used for public assemblages to be kept clear of obstruction ..	150	persons driving or using on public thoroughfares. to obey the or- ders of police officers.....	7-8
<i>Alleys</i> , lanes, places, courts and pub- lic streets and highways, defined	50	carcasses of, used for food, to be transported through the streets in covered wagons or carts....	33
<i>Alms House</i> , admission to.....	109	dead, removal of.....	177
duties of Superintendent, etc....	110	<i>Apparel</i> or dress, must not be worn, except belonging to the sex of the person, etc.....	21
liquor must not be taken into....	28	<i>Areas and Vaults</i> , how constructed..	41
relating to.....	109-110	<i>Arson</i> , reward for the arrest of of- fender.....	160
report to be made monthly.....	109	<i>Ashes</i> , must not be placed or kept in wooden vessel.....	147
persons begging, etc., may be com- mitted to....	25	<i>Assemblage</i> , lawful, shall not be dis- turbed.....	21
maimed or deformed persons ex- posing themselves, may be com- mitted to.....	25	of people for funeral purposes shall not be disturbed.....	21
<i>Animals</i> , to be advertised by Pound Keeper.....	95	of minors on streets between 8 o'clock P. M. and daylight pro- hibited.....	31
diseased, etc., sale of, prohibited.	105	<i>Astrologers</i> , seers, etc., defined.....	88
or articles exhibited in market, etc., to be deemed as offered for sale..	105	amount of license.....	78
impounded, etc., by Pound-keeper, etc.....	94-98	<i>Auditor</i> , duties of, respecting licen- ses.....	91
		to be furnished with the necessary blanks.....	91
		to issue licenses to Collector of Licenses.....	91

	PAGE.
<i>Awnings, shades and balconies, construction of.....</i>	42-148

B

<i>Badges of office and uniforms, members of police force shall provide, etc.....</i>	4
<i>etc., of the Police Department shall not be worn with intent to deceive, etc.....</i>	4
<i>of Pound Keeper and deputies....</i>	97-98
<i>must be worn by runners and hackmen.....</i>	68-69
<i>Balconies, awnings and shades, construction of.....</i>	42-148
<i>Ball playing in public streets prohibited... ..</i>	23-24
<i>Balls, given or held in drinking cellars, employment of females thereat, prohibited.....</i>	26
<i>Banker, broker, house broker and real estate agent, rate of license.</i>	73-74
<i>Banking game, implements for playing, possession of, prohibited...</i>	27-28
<i>Banners, prohibiting hauling of on vehicles.....</i>	15-16
<i>Barriers, must be erected around dangerous portions of street, etc.</i>	45
<i>must be erected in front of premises below grade</i>	45
<i>for the protection of trees, not to be considered obstructions....</i>	44
<i>Bar-rooms, etc., employment of females therein prohibited.....</i>	26
<i>Baskets, suspended on poles, not to be carried on sidewalks.....</i>	31
<i>Bathing in the waters of the bay, when and how, etc.....</i>	22
<i>in the waters of the bay on Sunday dress must be worn when bathing, etc.....</i>	22
<i>Bay windows and swell fronts, how built.....</i>	140
<i>Beasts of burden, not allowed to obstruct street crossings or public sidewalks.....</i>	18
<i>Begging, penalty.....</i>	24-25
<i>Bells and gongs on street cars.....</i>	18
<i>must not be rung when car is not in motion.....</i>	18

	PAGE.
<i>Bill posters, shall not post bills, etc., upon or in front of any private premises, without consent of owner, etc.....</i>	16
<i>rights of, etc.....</i>	16
<i>Birds, killing or entrapping of, prohibited.....</i>	30
<i>Blasting, how to be done, etc.....</i>	23
<i>Blasts, exploding, precautions to take, etc.....</i>	23
<i>Blockade of streets during fire, etc..</i>	156
<i>penalty for breaking.....</i>	156
<i>Board of City Engineers, monuments erected by, shall not be disturbed, etc.....</i>	50-51
<i>Fire Wardens, how constituted....</i>	160
<i>directions to.....</i>	160
<i>Board of Health, rules and regulations... ..</i>	235
<i>Boat, defined.....</i>	67
<i>or vehicle, false representation concerning the ownership of...</i>	67
<i>Boats on the waters of the bay must use lights at night.....</i>	66
<i>and vehicles must be numbered..</i>	67
<i>number, where placed.....</i>	68
<i>must not be used without being numbered.....</i>	68
<i>owners of, to be licensed.....</i>	78
<i>owners must exhibit number on demand.....</i>	66
<i>Boilers, steam, where to erect, permission required within certain limits.....</i>	145
<i>Bonfires, permission to kindle requisite.....</i>	151
<i>Bonds, Alms House Superintendent.</i>	110
<i>Collector of Licenses and Deputies</i>	90
<i>Pound Keeper.....</i>	98
<i>Books, etc., lewd or indecent, prohibition of.....</i>	21
<i>and pamphlets illustrating diseases of the sexual organs, etc., circulation of, prohibited.....</i>	21
<i>certain, must be kept by Collector of Licenses.....</i>	91-93
<i>certain, must be kept by Superintendent of Public Streets.....</i>	55-57
<i>of pawn-brokers, how to keep....</i>	30
<i>of second-hand dealers must be exhibited on demand of a police officer.....</i>	30

	PAGE.
<i>Bombs</i> , fire-crackers or fire-arms, firing or discharging the same within certain limits, prohibited	22
<i>Boys</i> prohibited from entering or leaving cars in motion	176
<i>Brick-kilns</i> , shall not be built within certain limits	21
<i>Broker</i> , banker and real estate agent, rate of license	73-74
<i>Building</i> materials, when streets may be obstructed by, etc.	44
<i>Buildings</i> , additional story, how to be constructed	138-139
aisles and passage-ways to be kept free from chairs, etc., and how to be constructed	128-150
anchoring walls of, etc.	134
ascent and descent to, how constructed	42
ashes, not to be deposited on floor of	147
awnings, shades and balconies of, how constructed	42
bay windows of, how constructed	140
beams, timbers, etc., of, how placed and separated	134
bill posting on, prohibited, without consent of owner	16
boiler rooms, how to be constructed	135
bricks to be used	137
brick over wood	138
brick or stone, altering or raising of, etc.	121-122-138
chimneys, construction of	142
chimneys, flues of, size regulated	144
chimneys of, when dangerous, to be removed, duties of Fire Wardens	144
cloth covered or cloth lined, etc., not to be constructed within certain limits without permit	145
cornices	138
dangerous to be removed	147
doors, iron and shutters	135
doors, openings in street	149
doorways of public, how constructed	150
entrance to, how constructed	42
erection of, on public property, without permission, prohibited	10
fence, to be erected during the construction of	45

	PAGE.
<i>Buildings</i> —	
flues in brick walls	142
for manufacture of matches, prohibited in certain limits	152
for storage and keeping of gunpowder, not to be maintained or erected within certain limits	23
for storage of petroleum, gasoline, etc., to be licensed, etc.	153
foundation walls of, how built	122-123
heights of and stories	127-128
frame, to raise or lower to grade	148
frame, erection and repair of	149
hoisting or well holes in, to be protected by railing, etc.	146
material used in constructing, not to occupy more than one-third of the street	44
mortar, of what material	138
movers of, rights of, to disturb telegraph wires	19
moving, notice of, must be given to Superintendent of Fire Alarm, etc.	19
Mansard or French roofs over	139
numbering of, and when number shall be affixed	61-63
opening for doors and windows in, how constructed	136-137
party walls of	132
partitions, stud, how to be constructed	135
portable lights in, where combustible materials are kept, to be inclosed in lantern	152
privies and water closets of wood removal of, in fire limits, permit required	141-142
roofs of, in fire limits, to be covered with fire-proof material	139
removal, permit shall not be granted without security in coin is deposited, etc.	19
scuttlies and skylights	146
stores and warehouses, doors must have certain openings constructed	149
shall not extend over line of the street	41
scuttlies, etc., to be constructed in roof of	146
sheds defined	125
spark catchers	151

	PAGE.
<i>Chief Engineer of Fire Department—</i> and Fire Marshal to test Oils, etc.	154
recommendation of, to be obtained before building is licensed for the storage of petroleum, etc....	153-154
<i>Children</i> , prohibiting from getting off or on street cars in motion...	176
relating to and affecting....	35-36
persons prohibited from exhibit- ing, using or employing for in- decent or immoral purposes....	35
persons prohibited from using, or employing at any business, exhibi- tion or vocation injurious to health or dangerous to life and limb.....	35
persons wilfully causing or per- mitting them to suffer pain or injury, guilty of misdemeanor..	36
finest, penalties and forfeitures, im- posed and collected for cruelty to, in certain cases to be paid to Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....	36
<i>Chimneys</i> of brick must be in all cases used by hotels..	145
construction of... ..	142-143-144
and flues, size of.....	144
and stove pipes, duty of Fire War- dens, etc.....	144
walls and buildings to be removed when dangerous.....	147
<i>Chinese</i> slavery, prohibited.....	29
<i>Circuses</i> , etc., shall not be visited by any police officer while on duty	2
<i>Cistern</i> and hydrant obstructing, pro- hibited.....	156
<i>Clairovants</i> , etc., to be licensed....	78
<i>Coal Tar</i> , discharge of into the pub- lic sewers prohibited.....	53
<i>Cobble</i> stone pavement, how con- structed.....	48
stones must be inspected by Super- intendent of Streets.....	48
<i>Collector of Licenses</i> (see License)...	70
<i>Combustible</i> materials, persons hav- ing charge thereof must secure them against fire.....	153
<i>Common Law</i> , misdemeanor.....	31
<i>Concealed</i> deadly weapons, carrying of, prohibited, without permis- sion of Police Commissioners..	8
<i>Concert Halls</i> , construction of.....	128

	PAGE.
<i>Crime</i> , prohibiting the commission of any act, which act tends to the commission of.....	32
prohibiting, counseling or solicit- ing others to commit.....	32
prohibiting any person from threatening to commit.....	32
prohibiting any person from using language claiming to have the power to cause the commission of an act, which, if committed would be a.....	32
prohibiting any person from pro- posing or offering to lead others to commit.....	33
prohibiting the exhibition or dis- play in any public place of any emblem, representation or lan- guage tending to the commission of.....	33
<i>Contagious</i> disease, persons sick of, removal through public streets prohibited.....	104
<i>Corporations</i> breaking up streets, shall again make the necessary repairs, etc.....	45-46
<i>Coolie</i> servitude prohibited.....	29
<i>County Jail</i> , persons confined there- in, may be made to perform labor on the public works, etc.....	8-10
prisoners from, laboring on public works, who escape, are guilty of misdemeanor.....	9
<i>Courts</i> , alleys, lanes and places, high- ways and public streets, etc., de- fined.....	50
<i>Cows</i> , diseased, milk from, shall not be sold, etc.....	13-105
shall not be fed on still slops, etc.	13
shall not be sold on public streets.....	37-38
prohibiting the keeping of more than two within certain limits	34
<i>Crossings</i> and streets, acceptance of, requisites to.....	49-50
<i>Crowd</i> obstructing street, etc., shall disperse when requested to do so by an officer.....	24
<i>Curbs</i> , property owners on line of street must repair, on being noti- fied by Superintendent of Streets	60

	PAGE.		PAGE.
D		Doorways—	
<i>Dance Cellars</i> , employment of females therein prohibited.....	26	etc., penalty for not constructing according to provisions of order.	160
<i>Dead Animals</i> , or other offensive matter shall not be suffered to remain on any premises or public street, etc.....	104	<i>Drains</i> must be constructed with traps, etc.....	14
removal of,	177	and sewers, branch, construction of to be constructed of cement, iron stone or iron pipe.....	46
<i>Deadly weapons</i> , concealed, carrying of, prohibited without permit...	8	must not empty into or upon any public square, street, etc., proviso.....	14
<i>Detective duty</i> , officers performing, may be excepted from wearing police uniform, etc.....	2	30-31	
<i>Dice</i> throwing and card playing, etc., prohibited.....	26-27	<i>Drays</i> , trucks, etc., must have a suitable chain attached for locking the wheels thereof.....	18
<i>Disease</i> , contagious, persons sick with, removal of, through public streets, prohibited.....	104	trucks, etc., shall not be loaded to exceed 10,000 pounds, proviso... wheels, width of tires of.. . . .	16
<i>Disorder</i> , noise, etc., to the disturbance of the public peace, prohibited.....	24	<i>Dress</i> or apparel belonging to opposite sex not to be worn.....	21
<i>Disorderly House</i> —No person shall visit or become an inmate of, or let or lease any house for disorderly purposes.	26	<i>Drinking</i> cellars, etc., employment of females therein, prohibited.. saloons shall not be visited by police officers while on duty	26
<i>District Attorney</i> and Mayor to have access to information book of offenses in office of Chief of Police.	2	fountains, injury to prohibited... ..	183
<i>Disturbing</i> the peace with gongs, etc. prohibited.....	24	<i>Drivers</i> , etc., of hackney carriages must carry suitable lights on their cars, etc.....	66
by noise, disorder or tumult, prohibited.....	24	of hacks, to be deprived of licenses in certain cases.	65
prohibiting the commission of an act or the omission of any duty which would tend directly to...	31	of hacks, shall have number of, and rates of fare therefor, posted therein.....	66
prohibiting the exhibition or display in any public place of any emblem, motto, representation or language tending to.....	33	licensed, hackney carriages must be driven by.. . . .	89
<i>Dog-tag</i> , how duplicate may be obtained.....	79	defining license.....	89
<i>Dogs</i> found within any public park or plaza may be killed by a policeman or impounded.....	10	amount of license.....	77
to be impounded.....	25-26	etc., of wheeled vehicles (hand-carts excepted) must not allow them when unharnessed to remain on a public street or place.	17
to be registered, etc.....	25-26	<i>Driving</i> cattle through streets, etc., prohibited.....	25
unregistered, shall be impounded.	25-26	or riding immoderately, prohibited.....	23-24
certain, may be killed... ..	26	<i>Drunkenness</i> in a place open to public view, prohibited.....	22
<i>Doors of stores</i> , etc., must have openings.	149	in a private place or premises, prohibited.....	22
<i>Doorways</i> for public buildings, how to construct.....	150	in a public place or highway, prohibited.....	22
		<i>Duplicate</i> payment of taxes, all moneys received as, to be paid into Treasury.....	166

	PAGE.
<i>Dynamite Powder, etc., storage, transportation and conveyance of...</i>	155

E

<i>Emblems, signs, etc., calculated to represent any trade, etc., are prohibited from being carried on any vehicle.....</i>	15-16
<i>tending to the commission of crime exhibition of, in any public place, prohibited.....</i>	33
<i>Engineers, etc., of steam cars must see that suitable lights are carried, penalty.....</i>	20
<i>Engines, and all Fire Apparatus, when proceeding to a fire shall have right of way.....</i>	157
<i>and boilers, permit required to erect within certain limits.....</i>	145
<i>etc., propelling or driving cars, must carry a reflecting light, etc. penalty.....</i>	20
<i>Entrance to Buildings, how constructed.....</i>	42
<i>Entrapping or killing birds, prohibited.....</i>	30
<i>Epithets, language, etc., tending to create a breach of the peace, use of prohibited.....</i>	24-32
<i>Exhibition, etc., of any lewd or indecent act or play, etc., prohibited</i>	21
<i>Exploding Blasts, precautions necessary to.....</i>	21
<i>Explosive Substances, having a greater explosive power than gunpowder, not to be stored within five hundred yards of any dwelling house, etc.....</i>	152
<i>giant powder, nitro-glycerine, etc. to manufacture within certain limits prohibited.....</i>	152
<i>Express Agent and Expressman defined.....</i>	87
<i>amount of license.....</i>	73

F

<i>False representation of being a police officer, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Coroner or member of Fire Department, prohibited.....</i>	4
---	---

	PAGE.
<i>False alarm of fire, not to be made or given, penalty.....</i>	156
<i>representation concerning the ownership of boats or vehicles.....</i>	67
<i>falsely representing to be able to exercise influence over the Supervisors or School Directors.....</i>	35
<i>Faro game, implements for playing, possession of, prohibited.....</i>	27-28
<i>Felony, prohibiting any person from counselling or soliciting others to commit.....</i>	32
<i>prohibiting any person from threatening to commit.....</i>	32
<i>Females, employment of, in saloons, etc., prohibited.....</i>	26
<i>Fence, putting upon or around any park or other public property etc., penalty.....</i>	10
<i>Filth and Rubbish must not be deposited on public streets or carried upon sidewalks, etc.....</i>	30-31
<i>Fire Order, defining fire limits, etc. penalty for violation of provisions of.....</i>	120
<i>enforcement of provisions of.....</i>	160
<i>houses of legislation referred to in</i>	151
<i>Fire, permission to kindle on streets fire used in laying roofs or pavements, and for engines on wharves.....</i>	151
<i>bon-fires to kindle, permit from Mayor.....</i>	151
<i>Fire Department apparatus, obstructing prohibited....</i>	157
<i>injuring apparatus prohibited....</i>	157
<i>Fines, for violation of provisions of Fire Order, one-half to be paid to the San Francisco Fire Department Charitable Fund.....</i>	161
<i>Fire, Alarm, Boxes and Telegraph, security against damage of, to be given, before permit issue for removal of building.....</i>	19
<i>approach to signal boxes not to be obstructed.....</i>	19
<i>prohibiting fitting key to box, forcing lock, or giving false alarm, etc.....</i>	19-20
<i>and Police Telegraph—notice of removal, etc., of any portion thereof, must be given to the Superintendent.....</i>	19

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Fire, Alarm—</i>		<i>Fire Limits—</i>	
prohibiting any person, etc., from placing any wires on the poles of the.....	33	protection against, and relating to storage and sale of petroleum, etc.....	153
prohibiting any person, etc., from running, erecting or maintaining any wire, crossing or running parallel to, or within a distance of six feet from the wires of...	33	protection against, and relating to transportation, etc., of percussion caps, etc.....	155
prohibiting any person from falsely representing himself to be an employee of.....	33	protection against for theatres, etc.....	131
arms, discharge of, within certain limits, prohibited.....	22	setting, reward for arrest of offender.....	156-157
crackers, explosion of, within certain limits, prohibited.....	22	test, for illuminating fluids and oils.....	154
works, manufacture and storage of, prohibited.....	23-158	instruments to be used in, for oils, etc.....	154-155
Department apparatus, penalty for obstructing or injuring..	157-160	fires open, prohibiting the lighting of.....	143
apparatus proceeding to fires, shall have right of way, etc.....	157	<i>Fire Wardens—</i>	
duty of police in case of.....	156	Wardens, Board of, how constituted.....	160
false alarms of, and reward for...	156	instructions and directions to...	160
limits and protection against fire.	120-160	to order the removal of dangerous walls, etc.....	147
how registered, etc.....	121	duty of, relating to petroleum oils and gasoline, etc.....	154
construction of houses within....	121-151	Board of, to order the securing of unoccupied buildings.....	147
<i>Fire Limits—</i>		duty of.....	160
order defining.....	120	<i>Flags, etc., shall not be suspended over street, etc.....</i>	42-43
foundation walls within.....	122	<i>Flues, timbers near.....</i>	134
footing or base courses under foundations; thickness of foundation walls; damages to contiguous buildings.....	122-123	<i>Food, sale of unwholesome, prohibited.....</i>	105
height of foundations and stories..	127-128	<i>Fortune teller, etc., defined.....</i>	88
outer walls defined.....	123	amount of license.....	78
thickness of walls of stores, warehouses, hotels, lodging houses, shops and manufactories.....	125-127	<i>Fountains, public, injury to a misdemeanor.....</i>	183
thickness of walls of churches, theatres, foundries, machine shops, school houses, etc.....	127	<i>Frame buildings, erection of and repairs to.....</i>	147
thickness of outer walls within	124-125-127	<i>Funeral Assemblage, procession, etc., shall not be disturbed.....</i>	21
walls of buildings within, how built.....	133	<i>Furnaces of steam boilers to consume their own smoke..</i>	145
anchoring of walls within.....	134		
removal of buildings in.....	141-142		
Marshal and Chief Engineer to test oils, etc.....	154		
protection against, and relating to storage and transportation of nitro-glycerine, etc....	155		

G

<i>Galleries, shooting, hours to be kept open.....</i>	169
<i>Gambling houses, persons shall not become inmates of.....</i>	26
houses shall not be let for purposes of....	26

	PAGE.
<i>Gambling houses—</i>	
houses for, shall not be visited, etc.	26
implements, possession of prohibited	27-28
<i>Game of ball</i> , not to be played on public streets....	23
of strap, or "trick of the loop," prohibited....	27
<i>Games of chance</i> , etc., prohibited....	26-27
<i>Garbage</i> , etc., shall not be kept on any premises, or be thrown upon any public street.....	104
<i>Gas and Water Companies</i> , permission to lay down pipes may be withheld from in certain cases, etc.....	49
<i>Gas and Water Companies—</i>	
shall replace, etc., and repair streets broken up by them....	45-46-172
to notify Superintendent of Streets in writing when taking up or laying down street pavement or planking.....	49-172
to lay down pipes on complying with certain conditions.....	172
to file a bond.....	172
<i>Gas</i> , prohibiting the erection of works for manufacture within certain limits....	159
from crude petroleum, erection and maintenance of works for manufacture of, within certain limits, prohibited.....	170
and water pipes, regulating use of streets for laying down.....	172
<i>Gaslights</i> in show windows	152
<i>Gasoline</i> , etc., relating to the storage of.....	153
<i>Giant</i> , Hercules and dynamite powder, etc., storage, transportation and conveyance of.....	155
<i>Glanders</i> , horses afflicted with, must be killed and buried by the owners, etc.....	17
using, selling or offering for sale horses afflicted with, prohibited.	17
<i>Glass</i> , rubbish, etc., streets and sidewalks must not be obstructed with.....	43-44
<i>Glycerine</i> , nitro, etc., storage, transportation of, etc.....	155
<i>Gongs</i> , unusual noises therewith, prohibited.....	24

	PAGE.
<i>Grounds</i> , public, highway, streets, etc., obstruction of.....	10-44
<i>Guides</i> on street crossings, providing for the erection of.....	179-180
<i>Gunpowder</i> , etc., storage and conveyance of.....	158
buildings for storing or keeping not to be constructed, except within certain limits.....	23
quantity to be stored in one place.	158
relating to storage of....	158
how to be kept.....	158
conveyance of.	158
shipping, discharging, etc....	158-159
when landed from vessels, to be immediately forwarded.....	159
vessels having, on board, must be afloat, etc....	159
kept or stored in violation of orders may be seized and stored by Chief of Police, etc.....	159

H

<i>Hackmen and Runners</i> , must not be boisterous, etc	68-69
must wear badges, etc.....	69
<i>Hackney Carriage</i> , defined	64
attending at any place, may be regulated by the Chief of Police...	64
lighted lanterns to be maintained at night on	66
<i>Hackney Carriages—</i>	
must be driven by licensed drivers	89
orders relating to, to be enforced by police officer, etc.....	69-70
etc., shall not stand in certain places.....	65
coach driver thrice convicted of violating provisions of order to be deprived of license.....	65
rates of fare of, and distances from steamboat landings computed..	65-66
number of and rates of fare for, to be posted inside of.....	66
stand specified.....	64-65
<i>Health</i> , concerning the public.....	101-107
Inspectors, police officers are ex-officio.....	102
Officer, duties of, etc.....	101-107
Inspector, or employee of Health Department, prohibiting persons from falsely personating.	106-107

<i>Health—</i>	PAGE.	<i>Horses—</i>	PAGE.
gratuitous vaccination by....	101	must not be unhitched by other than the owner or person in charge.....	38
householders shall report all cases of Cholera and Smallpox to....	102	<i>Hospital</i> , admission into.....	107
permission from, requisite to construct certain privy vaults.....	14	contract for supplies, how awarded	108
physicians shall report all cases of smallpox and cholera to.....	102	discharge of patients from.....	108
to post a quarantine flag upon premises infected with smallpox	103	furnishing supplies therefor.....	108
powers of, to fumigate premises which may need disinfecting....	103	Physician (Resident), duties of...	108
Officers and police to enforce provisions of Order 1,601.....	106	prisoners escaping therefrom guilty of misdemeanor	28
prohibiting the commission of any act, or the omission of any duty, which act of omission is injurious to the public.....	31	proposals and advertisements....	108
<i>Highways</i> and open public streets, defined.....	50-161	Committee, duties of.....	107
<i>Hitching Posts</i> , how constructed. etc.	51	powers of	107
must not be damaged or injured..	51	taking liquor into, prohibited....	28
must be erected when ordered by Superintendent of Streets.....	51	<i>Hospitals</i> , shall not be erected or maintained within certain limits.....	13
<i>Hog Ranches</i> , no person shall maintain any swine whatever.....	34	<i>Hotel Keepers</i> , rights of, relating to hacks, etc	65
<i>Horses</i> , afflicted by glanders, must be killed and buried by the owners	17	<i>Hotels</i> , must use brick chimneys....	145
afflicted by glanders, must not be sold, etc.....	17	<i>Hours</i> for bathing in the waters of the bay.....	22
etc., left standing on public streets must be hitched and securely fastened....	18	<i>House broker</i> , real estate agent, expressmen and express agent, amount of license.	73-74
attached to trucks, etc., must be secured by locking the wheels..	18	householders to report cases of smallpox and cholera to Health Officer.....	102
etc., left unhitched, or improperly secured, may be impounded	18	movers, rights of, to disturb telegraph wires.....	20
etc., shall not be allowed by persons having control of them to obstruct public sidewalks, etc., or street crossings.....	18	moving, notice of, must be given to the Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph. ..	20
mules, etc., washing of, within certain limits, prohibited... ..	17	moving, permit for, shall not be granted without security, etc...	19
must not be hitched to any lamp-post, hydrant or tree, etc.....	18	of ill-fame, persons shall not become inmates of, or visitors to etc.....	26
must not be immoderately driven or ridden.....	23	disorderly, no person shall visit or become an inmate of, etc.....	26
must not be ridden or driven faster than a walk over street crossings, within certain limits.....	23	for the practice of gambling, no person shall visit or become an inmate of.....	26
must not be sold on public streets.	37-38	<i>House of Correction—</i> rules and regulations for the government.....	110-119
		Superintendent's duties.....	110-111
		Assistant Superintendent's duties.	111
		Visiting Physician's duties.....	111-112
		Matron's duties.....	112-113
		Assistant Matron's duties.....	113-114
		Clerk and Storekeeper's duties....	114

	PAGE.
<i>House of Correction—</i>	
Captain of the Guard's duties....	114-115
Guard's and Employees' duties...	115-116
general rules and regulations....	116-118
daily routine of duties ..	118-119
<i>Houses—numbering of and time when</i>	
numbers shall be affixed.....	62
duty of Superintendent of Streets	
therein... ..	63
penalty for violation.....	61-62
for opium smoking, no person shall	
keep, visit or become an inmate	
of.....	34
owners, etc., must erect hitching	
posts in front of.....	51
shall not be let, or underlet, for	
the purpose of having prosti-	
tution or gambling practiced	
therein	26
<i>Hydrant and cistern, obstructing,</i>	
prohibited.....	156
<i>Hydrants, etc., shall not be used as</i>	
hitching posts, or for bill posting	
purposes.....	13
water not to be drawn from, pro-	
viso.....	157
<i>Hydro-carbon, storage thereof.....</i>	153

I

<i>Ill-fame, houses of, persons shall</i>	
not become inmates of, etc.....	26
houses shall not be let for pur-	
poses of, etc.....	26
<i>Illuminating Oils, mixing of, etc. .</i>	154
shall bear the stamp of the manu-	
facturer and seller.....	154
<i>Incendiarism, reward for arrest of</i>	
offender.....	160
<i>Indecent exposure of the person,</i>	
prohibited.....	21
or lewd behavior, prohibited.....	21
<i>Indecent—</i>	
books or circulars must not be of-	
fered for sale, possessed or exhib-	
ited.....	21
<i>Indigent sick, relating to.....</i>	107
<i>Industrial School, liquor must not</i>	
be taken into.....	38
<i>Intoxicating Liquors, employment of</i>	
females where sold, prohibited..	26
must not be taken into public in-	
stitutions.....	38

	PAGE.
<i>Intoxication or drunkenness in a</i>	
public or private place, etc., to	
annoyance of others, prohibited	22

J

<i>Jails, liquor must not be taken into.</i>	28
<i>Jimmy or other burglars' tools,</i>	
possession of, prohibited.....	29
<i>Job wagons defined</i>	66-67
not to obstruct crossings.....	67
and hacks shall not stand in cer-	
tain places... ..	65

K

<i>Keys, skeleton, etc., possession of,</i>	
prohibited.....	29
<i>Kite-flying, etc., prohibited.....</i>	23
<i>Knuckles, slung-shots, etc., posses-</i>	
sion of, prohibited.....	22

L

<i>Lamp-posts, hydrants, etc., shall not</i>	
be used for bill-posting purposes	
or as hitching posts.....	18
shall not be broken or injured....	18
<i>Lamps, reflecting, must be carried by</i>	
locomotives, penalty....	20
<i>Language, etc., having a tendency to</i>	
create a breach of the peace, pro-	
hibited.....	24
<i>Lanterns, lights, etc., to be used</i>	
where combustible material is	
stored.....	152
to be maintained every night from	
sunset till daylight at the ends	
of portions of streets made dan-	
gerous	45
<i>Laundries, regulating construction</i>	
of.....	36-188-191
regulating the establishment and	
maintenance of.....	188
limits defined within which laun-	
dries may be established.....	189
persons conducting to obtain cer-	
tificate of Health Officer and	
Fire Wardens.....	189
no charge to be made for certifi-	
cates.	190

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Laundries—</i>		<i>License—</i>	
times at which work may not be performed.....	190	date of.....	72
no diseased person to be permitted to sleep in.....	190	Deputy Collectors, duties of.....	93-94
penalty for non-compliance with provisions of Order.....	190	applicant for, may be examined and required to subscribe to a sworn statement.....	90
certificates to be exhibited in conspicuous positions.....	191	occupations required to be licensed transfer of.....	73-87 71-89
police to enforce.....	191	to be exhibited in conspicuous part of place of business.....	73
kind of buildings to be used for.....	36	for carrying on any business, etc., must be procured.....	71
<i>Lawyers, no police officer shall solicit business for, etc.....</i>	5	freight cars.....	77
penalty for procuring business for, etc.....	5	gratuitous.....	72
<i>Lawyers—</i>		evidence of liability of parties to pay, etc.....	71
rights of, to visit clients, etc.....	5	municipal.....	71
<i>Leasing, renting, etc., of houses for disorderly purposes, prohibited.....</i>	26	assayers, melters and refiners.....	77
<i>Lepers, prohibiting landing of.....</i>	181-183	astrologers.....	78
Captains, Owners, Consignees, etc., of vessels to prevent landing of.....	182	keepers of ball-rooms.....	74
all persons prohibited from assisting in landing.....	182	bill posters.....	78
Captains or Officers of vessels knowingly permitting embarkation of, guilty of misdemeanor.....	182	boarding houses.....	74
harboring of, prohibited.....	182	boats, owners of.....	78
penalty for violation of Order relating to.....	183	brokers, stock.....	82-83
<i>Lewd and indecent behavior prohibited.....</i>	21	brokers, Custom House.....	81
purposes, persons must not be solicited to enter any house or place for.....	22	butchers and slaughter house keepers, separate license.....	88
<i>License, rates of.....</i>	70-94	clairvoyants, etc.....	78
auctioneers'.....	85-86	dance-houses.....	74
bankers'.....	83	dancing and riding academies or schools.....	82
badges of drivers.....	77	dogs.....	79
billiards, pool tables and bowling alleys.....	86-87	expressmen and express agents defined.....	87
Collector and deputies, bonds of..	90	fortune tellers.....	78
Collector and deputies, duties of..	91	gunpowder, venders of, etc.....	74
charge for furnishing number for vehicle.....	88	magazines, keepers of.....	74
commercial travelers, drummers, commercial agents and traveling agents.....	80-81	hackney carriages, owners and drivers of.....	77
disposition of amounts received for licenses, into what fund paid	87	hotels.....	74
how duplicate "dog-tag" may be obtained from.....	79	house brokers.....	73
to keep certain books... ..	91-93	insurers.....	79
		insurance solicitors or drummers and adjusters of insurance.....	81
		intelligence offices.....	87
		laundries, keepers of.....	78
		livery stables.....	86
		meats, vegetables, peddlers of....	75
		mercantile agencies and collection agencies.....	82
		merchandise, peddlers of.....	75
		merchandise brokers.....	79-80
		merchandise.....	83-84

	PAGE.
<i>License—</i>	
passenger cars, street railroad....	76
pawnbrokers	87
petroleum, storage of.....	78
production of, on trial of criminal action.....	71
public exhibitions.	77
race-courses, keepers of.....	77
real estate agents.....	73-74
retail dealers.	84-85
runners	78
shipping-office keepers.....	76
shooting galleries, keepers of....	75
soliciting agents.....	78
street musicians.....	78
sworn statements to be rendered..	87
theater.....	86
trucks and vehicles, owners of....	77
warehouses, keepers or owners of.	75
must be exhibited on demand of municipal officer.....	73
of peddler, to be exhibited.....	30
payable for, in coin.....	72-73
penalty for violating ordinances relating to.....	70
production of, etc.....	73
railroad and stage line agencies...	81
rates and classification of.	73-87
sale or assignment of.....	89-90
to state number of vehicle or boat	89
transfer of, to be recorded, etc....	71
<i>Licenses, Collector of, office of, etc..</i>	
to keep certain books.....	91-93
Deputy Collector of, duty of.....	93-94
conviction does not exempt from payment of.....	90
delinquent.. ..	88
to be delivered to Collector of Licenses by the Auditor.....	91
<i>Lights and barriers must be maintained around dangerous portions of streets, etc.....</i>	45
must be carried by locomotives, etc., penalty.....	20-21
must be used at night by boats...	66
must be used at night by hackney carriages.....	66
portable lights, lanterns, etc.....	152
public, must not be extinguished.	18
<i>Liquor Saloons, etc., employment of females therein prohibited.....</i>	26

	PAGE.
<i>Loads, prohibiting hauling of, exceeding ten thousand pounds; proviso.....</i>	16
<i>Lost or stolen property, Chief of Police to be custodian of.....</i>	99-100
report of Chief of Police thereon.	99
<i>Lots, to be fenced, to prevent sand from drifting or being blown into or upon streets that are graded, macadamized, paved or planked. owners, etc., of, required to construct fences or bulkheads to prevent sand, etc., drifting or being blown on improved streets</i>	54
<i>Lottery Tickets, possession of prohibited.....</i>	37
M	
<i>Market Inspector, duty of, etc.....</i>	106
penalty for resisting.....	106
stalls shall be kept clean.....	106
<i>Markets, retail for the sale of meats, not to be kept open on Sundays.</i>	33-34
<i>Map, official, adopted.....</i>	162
<i>Map of salt marsh and tide lands of State within city and county adopted.....</i>	161
<i>Masks, possession of, prohibited....</i>	28
wearing of, in the commission of robbery, prohibited.....	28
<i>Matches, manufacture of, within certain limits prohibited.....</i>	152
manufacturing, penalty for violation of ordinances relating thereto.....	160
<i>Mayor, authorized to offer reward for the arrest, etc., of persons injuring or damaging fire apparatus..</i>	157
to make requisition on Sheriff, for prisoners to labor on public works.....	9
to have access to certain records of crime in office of Chief of Police.	2
permit for the discharge of cannon within certain limits, necessary.	22
<i>Meats, unwholesome, defined, sale of prohibited.....</i>	105
at retail not to be sold on Sundays	33-34
<i>Mendicancy, penalty.....</i>	24-25
<i>Milch cows, shall not to be fed on still slops, etc</i>	13

	PAGE.
<i>Milk</i> , adulterated, sale of, etc., prohibited.....	13-105
from any cow diseased or fed on still slops, etc., shall not be sold, furnished or supplied, etc.....	13-105
swill, sale of, etc., prohibited....	13-105
<i>Minors</i> , prohibited from congregating, or making noise or disturbance, on any street, crossing, court or alley, between hours of 8 o'clock P. M. and daylight.....	31
<i>Misdemeanor</i> at Common Law.....	31
prohibiting any person from counseling or soliciting others to commit a.....	32
prohibiting any person from threatening to commit a.....	32
<i>Monuments</i> , street, to be removed by City and County Surveyor.....	50-51
removal of, etc., prohibited.....	50-51
<i>Morals</i> , public, prohibiting the commission of any act or omission of any duty, which is injurious to.	31
<i>Mules</i> , must not be sold on public streets.....	37-38

N

<i>Night-carts</i> , must be staunch and airtight, etc.....	14-15
contents must not be deposited on any land in the city and county.	15
contents must be deposited in a barge or lighter and dumped in bay two thousand yards from shore.....	15
under control of Superintendent of Public Streets, etc.....	15
<i>Nitro-Glycerine</i> , conveyance of, etc..	155
manufacture of, within certain limits, prohibited.....	155
relating to manufacture of.....	155
transportation of, etc., prohibited	155
<i>Nuisances</i> , etc., to be removed by Chief of Police.....	10-11
and offensive trades, etc., prohibited, penalty..	12-39
etc., book for recording complaints of, to be provided and kept by the Chief of Police.....	2

	PAGE.
O	
<i>Obscene</i> and profane language, use of, prohibited.	24
lewd or indecent books, pictures, cards, etc., offering for sale, etc., prohibited.....	21
<i>Obstructing</i> or disturbing streets prohibited.....	43-44
street railroads and cars, etc., prohibited.....	30
<i>Obstructions</i> , by erection of buildings, etc., upon public property, prohibited, penalty.....	10
of streets, etc., after notice of removal, every day maintained, constitutes a new offense, etc.,...	10
of streets and sidewalks, prohibited.....	18-43-44
of hydrants and cisterns prohibited	156
by trucks, etc., to be cleared by Chief of Police.....	52
must be removed by tenants, etc., of buildings, etc.....	43-44
etc., to be removed by Chief of Police.....	10-11
<i>Offensive</i> business and occupation, prohibited.....	12-39-104-105
matter, etc., shall not be kept upon any private premises, or placed upon a public street.....	104-105
premises, vaults, cesspools, drains, etc.....	14-15
<i>Official Map</i> adopted.....	162
<i>Oil</i> , mixing or adulterating, prohibited.....	154
<i>Oils</i> , etc., fire test of, by whom made etc.....	154
for illuminating, etc., shall bear stamp of manufacturer and seller instrument for making fire test with rights of owner to have test applied, etc.....	154
<i>Opera Houses</i> , construction of.....	128
<i>Opera Tickets</i> must not be peddled except by licensed peddlers.....	187-188
<i>Optum</i> , persons prohibited from keeping, maintaining or becoming an inmate of any house or room for the purpose of smoking or inhaling, etc.....	34
providing for the imposition of licenses upon dealers in.....	167-168

	PAGE.
<i>Opium</i> —	
prohibiting introduction of into public institutions.....	187
<i>Owner of lots fronting on streets requiring repair, liable for cost...</i>	58-59-60
defined....	61
 P	
<i>Pamphlets, etc., illustrating diseases of the sexual organs must not be circulated</i>	21
etc., lewd or indecent, possession of, prohibited...	21
<i>Park Commissioners' ordinances....</i>	222-231
<i>Parks, plazas and other property, obstruction of, penalty.....</i>	10
and squares, etc., discharge of fire arms within three hundred yards thereof, prohibited.....	22
injuring grass, trees in, penalty.	9-10
persons prohibited from walking on grass plats, lying or sleeping upon chairs, seats, etc., prohibited.....	9-10
persons prohibited from taking dogs in.....	10
certain squares, when open to the public	10
penalty for placing obstructions on	10
<i>Partitions, stud, how constructed...</i>	135
<i>Pawnbrokers, how their books must be kept.....</i>	30
<i>Peddlers, defined.....</i>	88
license, to be exhibited when requested by any municipal officer	30
<i>Peddling theater or opera tickets without license prohibited..</i>	187-188
<i>Penalty, for breaking fire blockade</i>	156-160
for representing to be able to influence the action of the Board of Supervisors or Board of Education.....	35
for injuring fire apparatus.....	157
for obstructing fire apparatus....	157
for soliciting business for attorneys etc., by police officers.....	5
for violation of provisions of Order 1587.....	12
<i>Permits under the Fire Order, when void.....</i>	156
<i>Persons arrested, rights of, to legal advice.....</i>	5

	PAGE.
<i>Petroleum oils for illuminating, etc., mixing of.....</i>	154
shall bear the stamp of the manufacturer	154
refined products of, quantity allowed to be stored, etc.....	153
storage of, etc., warehouses for..	153
to be kept in metal cans, etc.....	153
character and quality may be tested	154
<i>Petroleum, crude, erection or maintenance of works for.</i>	170
manufacture of gas from, prohibited within certain limits.....	170
penalty for violation of Order relating to... ..	170
<i>Plays, tending to profane religion, prohibited.....</i>	34
<i>Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, false alarms must not be made or given.....</i>	20
keys for signal boxes must not be kept without lawful authority, etc.....	20
keys must not be made for or fitted to the lock of any signal box....	19
locks or signal boxes not to be tampered with, without authority..	20
must not be broken, etc	19
notice of removal of any portion of must be given to the Superintendent.....	19
security against damage thereto must be given by house movers.	19
posting notices on poles of, prohibited.....	31
<i>Police, Chief of, shall cause to be kept in his office a book for recording therein certain complaints, etc.....</i>	2
to provide and keep a book in his office wherein shall be entered certain daily information, etc...	2
custodian of property lost, stolen, etc.....	99
may permit certain officers to wear other clothes than police uniforms, etc.	2
to execute orders of Court for the destruction of dogs.....	25-26
may take possession of, and store gunpowder stored in violation of orders.....	159
to regulate hackney carriages....	63

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Police—</i>		<i>Police—</i>	
office and stations, where located.	1	no member of shall discharge an	
to cause removal of all obstruc-		arrested person from custody,	
tions, nuisances, etc.....	11	except by order of Police Judge,	
can make requisition upon the		etc.....	4
Sheriff for certain prison labor,		number of permanent.....	1
etc.	9	Office Register, how kept, etc.....	1
shall cause Register of Arrests to		Officer, may disperse crowds when	
be kept, etc.....	1	obstructing streets, etc.....	24
shall cause transcript of Register		or Captain, personating, etc.....	4
of Arrests to be made daily, etc.	2	Officers are ex-officio health in-	
powers to suspend, etc.....	6	spectors.....	102
and all police officers shall provide		receiving money, etc., in the dis-	
suitable uniform and badges of		charge of their duties, shall turn	
office, etc.	2	the same over to the Property	
may order vehicles and other street		Clerk.....	99
obstructions advertised and sold	52	shall not, while on duty, visit	
may take and remove vehicles and		drinking saloons, etc.....	2
other street obstructions.....	52	soliciting business for attorneys	
to suspend officers against whom		guilty of misdemeanor, penalty.	5
charges are made.....	6	suspended from duty, copies of	
<i>Police Commissioners, Chairman of,</i>		charges against, shall be fur-	
to issue subpoenas.....	6	nished.....	6
may grant permit to carry con-		to be detailed to attend at public	
cealed weapons.....	8	thoroughfares.....	7
rendition of decision by.....	6-7	to control the movement of	
trial of charges by.....	6	vehicles and animals over public	
<i>Police Department, officers suspend-</i>		thoroughfares.....	7-8
ed therefrom shall be prosecuted		may kill dogs found within any	
by Police Commissioners.....	6	public park or plaza.....	10
Judge, etc., to have access to cer-		<i>Policemen, local, to be appointed by</i>	
tain books in office of Chief of		Board of Police Commissioners.	7
Police.	2	<i>Posting bills or advertisements, etc..</i>	16-31
to hear complaints and make dis-		<i>Pound Keeper, account of, and pay-</i>	
position of lost or stolen prop-		ment of fines by.....	98
erty, etc.....	100	duties of....	94
to daily receive a correct transcript		animals trespassing, may be de-	
of the Register of Arrests, etc..	2	livered to.....	95
Police Captains and Officers, num-		badges to be worn by him and his	
ber of, office and stations.....	1	deputies.....	97-98
uniform and badges.....	2-4	bond of.....	98
badges, etc., must not be worn or		charges by, for impounding dog..	96-97
used by any person with intent		charges for impounding horses,	
to deceive, etc.....	4	mules, cows, etc.....	96
Captains, duties of.....	4	deputies may be appointed by...	97
to make monthly reports, etc.....	4-5	destruction of dogs by.....	96
number of... ..	1	disposition of funds by.....	97
members of, shall provide them-		dogs impounded, to be cared for by	97
selves with suitable uniform and		duties of.....	94
badges of office.....	2-4	fees and charges by.....	96
members of shall not solicit legal		fees of, for impounding dogs.....	97
business for attorneys at law....	5	impounding of dogs by.....	96
		must keep list of animals conspic-	
		uously posted.....	95

	PAGE.
<i>Pound Keeper—</i>	
must make monthly return to Board of Supervisors.....	97
must provide subsistence for impounded animals.....	95
persons taking up animals must give notice to.....	95
record to be kept by	95
redemption of animals from.....	96
resisting, in discharge of his duties.....	98
salary of	98
sale of animals by.....	96
shall advertise animals impounded—proviso.....	95
valuable dogs may be sold by.....	96
<i>Powder—</i> (See Gunpowder.).....	158-159
<i>Premises</i> , belonging to any person; shall not be allowed to become foul and offensive.....	14
below grade, must be barricaded..	45
<i>Prints</i> , etc., lewd or indecent, possession of, prohibited.....	21
<i>Prisoners</i> escaping from Hospitals... in County Jail to perform certain labor, etc	28
refusing to labor, guilty of misdemeanor.....	9
refractory, to be fed on bread and water diet....	11
males, hair of head to be cut or clipped to a uniform length of one inch from scalp.....	11
laboring on public works who escape are guilty of misdemeanor.	9
must not be discharged, etc., except by Police Judge, etc.	4
right of, to have attorney notified.	5
<i>Prisons</i> , liquors, etc., must not be taken into.....	28
<i>Privy Vaults</i> , etc., deposits in, etc., shall not be removed by night soilers without permit from Superintendent of Streets.....	14
contents to be deposited in lighter, etc., and dumped in bay two thousand yards from shore....	15
how constructed, etc.....	14
must be connected with sewer	14
foul or offensive, a nuisance.....	14
<i>Processions</i> , lawful, funeral, school, shall not be disturbed, etc.....	21

	PAGE.
<i>Property Clerk</i> of Police Department, duties of.....	99
in possession of Treasurer, when sold, lost, etc., report of Chief of Police thereon.....	99
stolen, to be delivered by Chief of Police to Treasurer.....	99
stolen, ownership of, to be determined by the Police Judge...	100
stolen, etc., when proceeds of sale are paid to owner, the Treasurer may deduct necessary expenses therefrom.....	100
received by Police officers in discharge of their duties, to be delivered to Property Clerk, etc...	99
return of, to owner.....	99
unclaimed, Chief of Police to be the custodian of....	99
<i>Prostitution</i> , houses of, persons shall not visit or become inmates of, etc.....	26
houses shall not be let for purposes of....	26
<i>Public Buildings</i> , doorways for, how to construct.....	150
aisles and passage-ways in	128-150
<i>Public Health</i> , trades and occupations prejudicial to the, prohibited...	12-39
<i>Public Highway</i> , conduct having a tendency to annoy persons passing thereon, not to be indulged in highways, discharge of firearms within three hundred yards thereof, prohibited	22
sports or exercises thereon having a tendency to frighten horses, prohibited.	24
institutions, liquor must not be taken into.....	28
lights must not be extinguished ..	18
parks or plazas, injuring flowers or shrubs therein a misdemeanor, penalty, etc..	9-10
permitting dogs to enter, etc., a misdemeanor, penalty.....	10
when opened and closed. Names thereof.....	10
<i>Public Safety</i> , prohibiting the commission of any act or the omission of any duty which act or omission is injurious to the..	31-32

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Public Safety</i> —		<i>Saloons</i> , employment of females therein, prohibited.....	26
prohibiting the exhibition or display in any public place of any emblem, motto, representation or language injurious to.....	33	Police Officers on duty shall not visit.....	2
Q		<i>Salt</i> , marsh and tide lands in City and County, State map adopted.	161
<i>Quarantine</i> , flag (yellow) shall be established by Health Officer, etc..	103	<i>Scaffolding</i> , how to construct, etc ..	23
or yellow flag, removal of.....	103	prohibiting the erection of, on roofs of buildings without permission of Board of Supervisors.	36-37
R		<i>Scuttles</i> and skylights in roofs	146
<i>Railroad</i> , cars, etc., must be furnished with and carry suitable lights, penalty.....	20-21	<i>Sewers</i> and branch drains, construction of, permit required.....	46-47
employees, etc., responsibility of for failing to carry suitable lights on their cars, etc.....	20	cesspools, etc., must be connected with.....	14
track and cars, etc., not to be obstructed.	30	must be constructed as a prerequisite to accepting streets or crossings.....	49-50
Companies to improve and repair roadway of streets between their tracks.....	59-60	Superintendent of Streets may order construction of, in certain cases.....	59
Railroad tracks and turn-tables....	53	to be flushed and cleansed with water... ..	163
<i>Real Estate</i> , agent, broker, house-broker.....	73-74	reconstruction of for sanitary purposes.....	184
<i>Religion</i> , plays tending to profane, prohibited.....	34	duty of Superintendent of Streets, notification to property owners.	185
<i>Removal</i> , of dead animals....	177	duty of property owners after notification.....	185
<i>Reward</i> , by Board of Supervisors, for false alarm of fire.	156	service of notice by deputy deemed to be notification by Superintendent of Streets.....	186
for arrest and conviction of any person damaging, etc., fire apparatus.....	157	penalty for non-compliance with provisions of order.....	186
for arrest of incendiaries, how payable, etc.....	160	<i>Sex</i> , wearing dress not belonging to.	21
<i>Riding</i> or driving immoderately prohibited.....	23	<i>Shavings</i> , how disposed of.....	152
<i>Rubbish</i> , etc., not to be deposited on streets, or carried on sidewalks .30-31-171		<i>Sheriff</i> , upon requisition of Chief of Police, shall furnish certain prison labor, etc.....	9
S		upon requisition of Mayor, shall furnish certain prisoners to labor on public works.....	9
<i>Sale</i> of lost, stolen, etc., property by Treasurer and disposition of proceeds.....	100	<i>Shipping</i> offices, keepers of, defined.	76-88
of vehicles, etc., found to be street obstructions by Chief of Police.	52	<i>Shops</i> , for the sale of meats at retail not to be kept open on Sunday..	33
		<i>Show-windows</i> , gas lights in.....	152
		<i>Shooting Galleries</i> , hours to be open	169
		<i>Sidewalks</i> , temporary, buildings in course of erection, must have, etc.....	44-45
		construction or repair, providing for.....	60

	PAGE.
<i>Sidewalks—</i>	
and streets when obstructed by crowds may be cleared by a police officer.....	24
no person upon, to carry any sign, device or emblem, as an advertisement.....	15
baskets suspended from poles must not be carried upon.....	31
curbs of, how constructed.....	41
in certain streets to be of brick, stone or asphaltum ..	40
vehicles on, prohibited.....	17
or street crossings shall not be obstructed by horses, etc.....	18
areas and vaults under, construction of.....	41
over vaults, how constructed....	41
width and construction of.....	39-40
certain portion may be used, in the construction of descent and ascent to building.....	42
not to be obstructed, to interfere with approach to signal box of the fire alarm.....	19
nails or spikes protruding from, to be driven down.....	53
<i>Signs, etc., shall not extend over line of streets or sidewalks.....</i>	42-43
carrying of, on sidewalks, prohibited.....	15-16
knocks, words, etc., must not be used to induce persons to enter any house for lewd purposes....	22
<i>Slaughter house keepers, amount of license.....</i>	75-76
houses, maintaining or establishing, etc., within certain limits, prohibited.....	12-13
<i>Slavery and Coolie servitude, etc., prohibited.....</i>	29
<i>Sling Shots, knuckles, etc., possession of, unlawful.....</i>	22
<i>Small-pox and cholera cases, Health Officer shall visit.....</i>	101
shall be reported to Health Officer by physicians and householders	102
conveyances for persons infected with.....	102
Health Officer, in cases of, shall post a quarantine flag on premises.....	103

	PAGE.
<i>Small-pox—</i>	
Health Officer may place person in charge of premises where others are affected with.....	103
patients may be removed to the hospital.....	103
removal of, prohibited.....	103-104
persons in attendance upon others infected with, shall not go upon the streets, etc..	103
<i>Smoke Houses.....</i>	152
<i>Smoke-pipes and furnaces, how guarded.....</i>	140
stacks and chimneys.....	142-159
<i>Smoke to be consumed.....</i>	145-146
<i>Soliciting, agent and runner, defined.</i>	69
or employing another to commit an offense, prohibited.....	21
<i>Spark Catchers.....</i>	151
<i>Squares, public, when closed and opened, names thereof.....</i>	10
injuring grass, trees in, penalty...	9-10
persons prohibited from taking dogs in.....	10
penalty for placing obstructions on	10
<i>Stables, etc., shall be kept clean.....</i>	104-105
<i>Stands for hackney carriages specified.....</i>	64
<i>Steam Engines and Boilers, erection of, within certain limits, prohibited, without permission.....</i>	145-146
proceeding to fires, shall have right of way.....	157
propelling cars, must carry reflecting lights, penalty.....	20
<i>Stone blocks, pavements shall be of..</i>	49-50
<i>Stores, etc., doors of must have circular openings..</i>	149
<i>Stove-pipe holes.....</i>	151
pipes and chimneys, duty of Fire Wardens, etc.....	144-145
construction of.....	145
use of, by hotels, prohibited.....	145
<i>Strap, or trick of the loop game, defined and prohibited ..</i>	27
<i>Streets and Sidewalks, relating to....</i>	39-57
providing for repair of.....	57-61
Superintendent of, powers defined to serve notice to improve.....	57-58
obligation of property owners to improve.....	58-59
<i>Streets, blockade during fire shall be established.....</i>	156

<i>Streets—</i>	PAGE.	<i>Streets—</i>	PAGE.
blockade, penalty for breaking...	156	must be inspected and approved	
right of way along, to apparatus		before being accepted.....	49-50
of Fire Department.....	157	or sidewalks, when obstructed by a	
crossings must be sewered with		crowd may be cleared by a Police	
brick before being accepted.....	49-50	officer.....	24
cars must not obstruct.....	18	and highways, obstruction of....	10-11
monuments erected by City Engi-		Superintendent of Streets, etc., to	
neers or City and County Survey-		have charge of.....	8-9
or, not to be destroyed, etc.....	50-51	regulating use of for laying down	
railroad cars not to be obstructed.	30	pipes....	172-175
work on certain, must be per-		bond to be filed by persons or	
formed on service of notice from		companies desiring to lay pipes.	172
Superintendent of Streets.....	51-57-61	bond to be approved by Mayor....	172
open public highways defined....	50-161	bond to be filed with Clerk Board	
rubbish must not be deposited or		of Supervisors.....	172
placed upon.....	30-31-43-44	diagram of streets to be used	
crown of roadway on.....	48	must be filed.....	172
or any part thereof, not to be ob-		duty of Superintendent of Streets	172
structed.....	10-11-43-44	trenches must not remain open	
etc., not to be obstructed by		longer than twenty-four hours..	173
wheeled vehicles, etc..	17	parties laying pipe responsible for	
street crossings, etc., improve-		repair of streets....	173
ments to be uniform as to pav-		service of notice by Superinten-	
ing, planking, etc.....	49	dent of Streets, how made.....	173
street crossings shall be uniformly		duty of Superintendent defined...	173
constructed, etc.....	49-50	streets opened and not put in good	
when disturbed by authority, shall		repair, Superintendent of Streets	
be again put in good condition.	45-46-173	to have work done at cost of	
when repaved, etc., shall be inspec-		parties laying pipes.....	173
ted by Superintendent of Streets	49	form of bond to be given.....	174
piling or capping, without permis-		prisoners escaping while laboring	
sion, prohibited.....	43	on, are guilty of misdemeanor..	9
not to be disturbed without per-		guides, providing for erection of..	179-180
mission of Superintendent of		cars must not obstruct street cross-	
Streets.....	45-46	ings....	18
branch sewers or drains not to be		<i>Superintendent of Streets, etc.,</i>	
constructed in without permit..	46-47	may revoke permits to night soil-	
asphaltum tanks, boilers or kettles		ers, etc.....	15
not to be placed upon, without		may give notice requiring per-	
permit.....	46	formance of certain street work.	51-57-61
cobblestone pavement on, how to		may order the erection of hitch-	
be constructed.....	48	ing posts.....	51
lots to be fenced to prevent sand		must approve all materials for	
or dirt from being blown into or		pavements, etc.....	49-50
upon improved.....	54	powers and duties of.....	8-9-57-61
within certain limits; how to be		recommendation of, necessary for	
macadamized.....	47-48	acceptance of streets, etc.....	50
within certain limits, not to be		shall inspect cobble stones, etc...	48
laid with plank, penalty	47-48	shall inspect streets paved, re-	
and crossings, acceptance of, requi-		paved or replanked.....	49
sites to.....	49-50	shall not grant permit for removal	
must be sewered before being ac-		of buildings, without security,	
cepted, proviso.....	49-50	etc.....	19

	PAGE.
<i>Superintendent of Streets—</i>	
to grant permits to night soilers..	15
to have control of all night carts..	15
to require deposit of \$30 when granting permit to construct branch sewers in, or place asphaltum tank, boiler or kettle on a public street.....	46
to inspect streets when re-paved or replanked by parties laying down gas or water pipes.....	49-172-173
to inspect and approve streets prior to acceptance.....	49-50
to keep certain books and accounts.....	55-57
may use water to flush and cleanse sewers	163
duty of, relating to numbering of buildings.. ..	63
<i>Swill Carts</i> , to be tight, staunch and closely covered	15
<i>Swill milk</i> , sale of, prohibited.	105
<i>Sweepings</i> from shops must not be deposited on streets.....	171
<i>Swine</i> , no person to keep within certain limits.....	34
penalty for keeping within certain limits	12

T

<i>Tallow</i> shall not be rendered within certain limits....	12-13
<i>Tar</i> , (coal), discharge of into public sewers, prohibited....	53
<i>Taxes</i> —moneys received in payment of duplicate taxes to be paid into the treasury.	166
<i>Telegraph of Fire Alarm</i> —Security against damage thereto must be given before permit can issue for removal of building, etc.....	19
approach to signal boxes of Fire Alarm shall not be obstructed..	19
fitting key to box, forcing lock, false alarm.....	19-20
removal or disturbance of.....	19
persons, prior to removing or interfering with, to notify the Superintendent.....	19-20
posting or painting notices, bills, or advertisements upon, prohibited.....	31

	PAGE.
<i>Telegraph—</i>	
prohibiting any person or corporation to run any wires on the poles of.....	33
prohibiting wires from being run, erected or maintained, crossing or running parallel to, within a distance of six feet from the wires of.	33
prohibiting any person from falsely representing himself to be an employee of.....	33
<i>Tents</i> and cloth-covered buildings, erection of, prohibited....	145
<i>Theaters</i> , etc., shall not be visited by any Police Officer while on duty	2
aisles and passage-ways to be kept clear of chairs and obstructions	150
construction of.....	128
to be closed between 12 o'clock midnight and daylight in the morning.....	24
representation of any play tending to profane religion, prohibited in	34
<i>Tickets</i> must not be peddled on street unless by licensed peddlers.....	187-188
<i>Tide</i> and salt marsh map of State lands in the City and County adopted....	161
<i>Tires</i> of truck wheels, etc., width of	16
<i>Traps</i> , drains connecting with street sewers shall be constructed with	14
<i>Traveler</i> defined.....	8
<i>Travelers</i> , none but, allowed to carry concealed weapons without permit from Police Commissioners	8
<i>Trees</i> , etc., horses must not be hitched or fastened to....	18
shall not be used for bill-posting purposes....	16
ornamental, may be planted in outer line of sidewalk.....	44
barriers for protection of.....	44
<i>Trucks</i> , etc., found obstructing streets may be taken and sold by the Chief of Police	52
loads on, shall not exceed 10,000 lbs. in weight, proviso....	16
must have a suitable chain attached for locking the wheels thereof.....	18

	PAGE.
<i>Turn Tables</i> must not be constructed within eleven feet of the curb on any street without consent of property owners.....	53

U

<i>Unclaimed property</i> , disposition of Chief of Police, custodian of, report by.....	99
delivery of, to Property Clerk....	99
return of, in certain cases.....	99
sale by Treasurer, expenses of....	100
hearing by Police Judge on complaint of person interested in..	100

V

<i>Vaccination</i> , gratuitous, by Health Officer.....	101
<i>Vaults</i> , See Privy Vaults, etc.....	14
and areas, how constructed.....	41-42
<i>Vehicle</i> , etc., false representation concerning ownership of.....	67
etc., must be numbered.....	67
number of, where to be placed ...	68
not to be used without being numbered.....	68
number to be given on demand. .	68
charge for number of.....	88
found obstructing streets, etc., may be seized, removed and sold by Chief of Police... ..	52
(hand-cart excepted) not allowed while unharnessed to remain upon public streets, etc.....	17
shall not be constructed or repaired upon any public street, within certain limits.....	17
shall not stand in certain places..	65
hauling of loads on, limit to weight	16
width of tires of.....	16
or animals not to obstruct street crossings.....	18
person driving or having control of on public thoroughfares, to obey orders of police officers...	7-8
shall not be used for the conveyance of persons infected with small-pox, etc	102
shall not be used to convey the body of any person who died of small-pox, etc.....	102

	PAGE.
<i>Vehicles</i> —	
used as job wagon, defined.....	67-68
used for conveying persons infected with small-pox shall not be used for other purposes.....	102
wheeled (hand carriages excepted) shall not be driven, etc., upon any public sidewalk... ..	17
washing, on streets, prohibited, within certain limits.	17
<i>Vessels</i> having gunpowder on board must be afloat at low tide.....	159

W

<i>Wagons</i> (job wagon) defined.....	67-68
etc., shall not obstruct street crossings.....	17
when found obstructing streets, etc., may be seized and sold by Chief of Police.....	52
<i>Walls</i> , etc., to be removed when dangerous.....	147
division walls.....	132
party walls.	132
bulkhead or area walls.....	133
embankment or retaining walls defined.....	133
stone walls, how constructed....	133
anchoring walls.....	134
<i>Wardens</i> (Fire Wardens), Board of, how constituted.....	160
instructions to.....	160
<i>Washing</i> , animals and vehicles.....	17
<i>Water</i> , rules and regulations for delivery of, in case of fire or other great necessity.....	165
supply of, for certain institutions and purposes, declared to be indispensable necessary.....	165
connections to be made with pipes and mains by Mayor to furnish certain institutions with.....	165
penalty for obstructing Mayor from making connections with mains or pipes for a supply of.....	165
to be used not less than four times each year to flush sewers, gutters and cesspools, and oftener when deemed necessary by the Board of Health.....	163
connections with pipes and mains of corporations to be made by Fire and Water Committee... ..	164

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Water—</i>		<i>Weapons, concealed, carrying of, prohibited, without permit from Police Commissioners</i>	8
flushing and cleansing sewers, etc., with, work to be performed by Superintendent of Public Streets	164	<i>Wearing dress or apparel belonging to opposite sex.....</i>	21
officers and employees of corporations to assist and not to interfere or prevent the use of, for flushing and cleansing sewers...	164	<i>Well holes, etc., must be properly secured at night.....</i>	146
penalty for preventing the use of for flushing sewers, etc.....	164	<i>Wheeled vehicles, etc. (hand-carts excepted), not allowed to stand or remain on public streets, etc. (children's hand carriages excepted) must not be drawn, etc., upon any public sidewalk.....</i>	17
not to be drawn from hydrants except by competent authority. ..	157		18
carts, etc., must have suitable lock chains attached.....	18	<i>Wheels of trucks, etc., width of tires of carriages, etc.....</i>	16
companies laying pipes in streets must comply with certain conditions.....	46-172	<i>shall not be constructed, etc., upon any public street within certain limits.....</i>	17
and gas pipes, regulating the use of streets for laying down.....	46-172	<i>Windows, bay, construction of.....</i>	140
<i>Watering</i> troughs, permission to maintain.....	44	<i>openings, construction of.....</i>	136
<i>Waters</i> of the bay, certain hours for bathing therein.....	22	<i>Women, etc., employment of, in drinking saloons, etc., prohibited.....</i>	26

The foregoing compilation includes all General Orders, as amended, up to and including April 14, 1884.

Members and Standing Committees

—OF THE—

➤BOARD OF SUPERVISORS◀

1884.

1st Ward—J. T. SULLIVAN.....	N. E. Cor. Jackson and Battery Streets
2d Ward—J. J. REICHENBACH.....	1231 Filbert Street
3d Ward—JOHN SHIRLEY.....	536 Kearny Street
4th Ward—CHAS. H. BURTON.....	415 Montgomery Street
5th Ward—J. HENLEY SMITH.....	110 Sutter Street
6th Ward—E. B. POND.....	318 Pine Street
7th Ward—JOHN D. GRIFFIN.....	239 Steuart Street
8th Ward—FLEET F. STROTHER.....	738 Post Street
9th Ward—J. B. LEWIS.....	500 Montgomery Street
10th Ward—HERMAN RANKEN.....	S. E. Cor. Market and Seventh Streets
11th Ward—J. G. JAMES.....	331 Kearny Street
12th Ward—THOMAS ASHWORTH.....	806 McAllister Street

STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIARY.....	SMITH, STROTHER, SHIRLEY
FINANCE AND AUDITING.....	POND, SMITH, BURTON
FIRE DEPARTMENT {BURTON, REICHENBACH, GRIFFIN, JAMES, ASHWORTH.
STREETS, WHARVES, ETC. {	..ASHWORTH, BURTON, SULLIVAN, LEWIS, GRIFFIN.
.PUBLIC BUILDINGS	SHIRLEY, REICHENBACH, LEWIS
WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES {	STROTHER, SHIRLEY, POND, BURTON, RANKEN
HEALTH AND POLICE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION {	STROTHER, SHIRLEY, RANKEN, SMITH, GRIFFIN.
LICENSE AND ORDERS.....	SULLIVAN, ASHWORTH, LEWIS
HOSPITAL.....	REICHENBACH, SMITH, ASHWORTH
PRINTING AND SALARIES.....	RANKEN, SULLIVAN, JAMES
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.....	LEWIS, POND, BURTON, JAMES, GRIFFIN
STREET LIGHTS.....	JAMES, POND, LEWIS, RANKEN, SULLIVAN
OUTSIDE { LANDS. }	GRIFFIN, JAMES, STROTHER, ASHWORTH, REICHENBACH

The following General Orders of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco were passed to print on the days indicated in the Schedule hereto annexed, and after having been published in the Official Paper for five consecutive days, were taken up and finally passed by said Board, and duly approved by the Mayor, or became valid on the dates set forth in the following Schedule:

NO. OF ORDER	PASSED TO PRINT.	OFFICIAL PAPER.	DAYS ON WHICH PUBLISHED.	DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE.	DATE OF APPROVAL BY MAYOR.
911	February 14, 1870...	Examiner.....	Wednesday, 16th; Thursday, 17th; Friday, 18th; Saturday, 19th; Monday, 21st.....	February 21, 1870....	March 4, 1870.
966	September 26, 1870.	Examiner.....	Tuesday, 27th; Wednesday, 28th; Thursday, 29th; Friday, 30th; and Monday, October 1st.....	October 17, 1870.....	October 25, 1870.
1339	January 15, 1877....	Examiner.....	Tuesday, 16th; Wednesday, 17th; Thursday 18th; Friday, 19th; Saturday, 20th.....	January 29, 1877.....	January 30, 1877.
1357	April 2, 1877.....	Examiner.....	Tuesday, 3d; Wednesday, 4th; Thursday, 5th; Friday, 6th; Saturday, 7th, Monday, 9th.....	April 9, 1877.....	April 10, 1877.
1550	December 8, 1879...	Examiner.....	Tuesday, 9th; Wednesday, 10th; Thursday, 11th; Friday, 12th; Saturday, 13th; Monday, 15th.....	December 15, 1879.	December 16, 1879.
1587	July 19, 1880.....	Daily Stock Report...	Tuesday, 20th; Wednesday, 21st; Thursday, 22d; Friday, 23d; Saturday, 24th.....	July 26, 1880.....	July 28, 1880.
1588	July 19, 1880.....	Daily Stock Report...	Tuesday, 20th; Wednesday, 21st; Thursday, 22d; Friday, 23d; Saturday, 24th.....	July 26, 1880.....	July 28, 1880.
1589	July 19, 1880	Daily Stock Report...	Tuesday 20th; Wednesday, 21st; Thursday, 22d; Friday, 23d; Saturday, 24th.....	July 26, 1880.....	July 28, 1880.
1590	August 2, 1880.....	Daily Stock Report...	Saturday, 7th; Monday, 9th; Tuesday, 10th; Wednesday, 11th; Thursday, 12th; Friday, 13th; Saturday, 14th.....	August 16, 1880.....	August 19, 1880.

NO. OF ORDER	PASSED TO PRINT	OFFICIAL PAPER.	DAYS ON WHICH PUBLISHED.	DAYS OF FINAL PASSAGE.	DATE OF APPROVAL BY MAYOR.
1597	August 30, 1880.	Daily Stock Report . .	Tuesday, 31st; Wednesday, September 1st; Thursday, 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th.	September 13, 1880.	September 15, 1880.
1598	August 30, 1880.	Daily Stock Report. . .	Tuesday, 31st; Wednesday, September 1st; Thursday, 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th.	September 13, 1880.	September 15, 1880.
1599	August 30, 1880.	Daily Stock Report. . .	Tuesday, 31st; Wednesday, September 1st; Thursday, 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th.	September 13, 1880.	September 17, 1880.
1600	August 30, 1880.	Daily Stock Report. . .	Tuesday, 31st; Wednesday, September 1st; Thursday, 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th.	September 13, 1880.	September 17, 1880.
1601	August 30, 1880.	Daily Stock Report. . .	Tuesday, 31st; Wednesday, September 1st; Thursday, 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th.	September 13, 1880.	September 17, 1880.
1602	August 30, 1880. . .	Daily Stock Report. . .	Tuesday, 31st; Wednesday, September 1st; Thursday, 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th.	September 13, 1880.	September 17, 1880.
1603	August 30, 1880 . . .	Daily Stock Report. . .	Tuesday, 31st; Wednesday, September 1st; Thursday, 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th.	September 13, 1880.	September 17, 1880.
1611	November 29, 1880. .	Daily Stock Report. . .	Thursday, 2d; Friday 3d; Saturday, 4th; Monday, 6th; Tues- day 7th; Wednesday, 8th.	December 20, 1880. .	December 23, 1880.
1615	February 7, 1881.	Daily Report.	Tuesday, 8th; Wednesday, 9th; Thursday, 10th; Friday, 11th; Saturday, 12th; Monday, 14th.	February 28, 1881. .	March 2, 1881.
1625	March 28, 1881.	Daily Report.	Tuesday, 29th; Wednesday, 30th; Thursday, 31st; Friday, April 1st; Saturday, 2d.	April 4, 1881.	April 18, 1881.*
1632	October 31, 1881.	Daily Report. . .	Tuesday, November 1st; Wednesday, 2d; Thursday 3d; Fri- day, 4th; Saturday, 5th.	November 21, 1881. .	November 25, 1881.
1664	March 6, 1882.	Daily Report. . .	Tuesday, 7th; Wednesday, 8th; Thursday, 9th; Friday, 10th; Saturday, 11th; Monday, 13th.	March 13, 1882, . . .	March 21, 1882.

1687	August 28, 1882.....	Daily Report.....	Tuesday, 29th; Wednesday, 30th; Thursday, 31st; Friday, September 1st; Saturday, 2d; Monday, 4th.....	September 4, 1882..	September 6, 1882.
1694	October 23, 1882.....	Daily Report.....	Tuesday, 24th; Wednesday, 25th; Thursday, 26th; Friday, 27th; Saturday, 28th; Monday, 30th.....	October 30, 1882....	November 11, 1882.*
1704	December 18, 1882..	Daily Report.....	Tuesday, 19th; Wednesday, 20th; Thursday, 21st; Friday, 22d; Saturday, 23d.....	December 26, 1882..	January 8, 1883.*
1727	July 23, 1883.....	S. F. Daily Report....	Wednesday, 25th; Thursday, 26th; Friday, 27th; Saturday, 28th; Monday, 30th; Tuesday 31st; Wednesday, August 1st.	August 13, 1883.....	August 14, 1883.
1738	September 17, 1883.	S. F. Daily Report....	Tuesday, 18th; Wednesday, 19th; Thursday, 20th; Friday, 21st; Saturday, 22d.....	September 24, 1883.	September 26, 1883.
1750	November 26, 1883..	S. F. Daily Report....	Tuesday, 27th; Wednesday, 28th; Friday, 30th of November; Saturday, December 1st; Monday, 3d.....	December 10, 1883..	December 11, 1883.
1752	November 26, 1883..	S. F. Daily Report....	Saturday, 8th; Monday, 10th; Tuesday, 11th; Wednesday, 12th; Thursday, 13th.....	December 17, 1883..	December 28, 1883.
1755	December 17, 1883..	S. F. Daily Report....	Tuesday, 18th; Wednesday, 19th; Thursday, 20th; Friday, 21st; Saturday, 22d.....	January 21, 1884.....	January 22, 1884.
1764	March 3, 1884.....	S. F. Daily Report....	Tuesday, 4th; Wednesday, 5th; Thursday, 6th; Friday, 7th; Saturday, 8th.....	March 10, 1884.....	March 11, 1884.
1766	March 17, 1884.....	S. F. Daily Report....	Tuesday, 18th; Wednesday, 19th; Thursday, 20th; Friday, 21st; Saturday, 22d.....	March 24, 1884.....	March 25, 1884.
1767	March 31, 1884.....	S. F. Daily Report....	Tuesday, April 1st; Wednesday, 2d; Thursday, 3d; Friday, 4th; Saturday, 5th.....	April 7, 1884.....	April 8, 1884.

* Became valid without approval of Mayor.

The following Table shows dates of publication of Orders passed

NO. OF ORDER	PASSED TO PRINT.	OFFICIAL PAPER.	AMENDATORY ORDERS.
1628	May 9, 1881.	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 2 of Order 1600.....
1639	June 20, 1881.....	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 6 of Order 1597.....
1643	August 1, 1881.....	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 30 of Order 1588.....
1650	October 31, 1881 ...	Daily Report.... ..	Amendatory of Sec. 10 of Order 1611.....
1663	February 20, 1882...	Daily Report.....	Supplementary to Order 1587..... ..
1665	March 13, 1882.....	Daily Report.....	Supplementary to Order 1587..... ..
1666	March 13, 1882.....	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 4 of Order 1587.....
1668	March 20, 1882... ..	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 9 of Order 1588.....
1671	April 24, 1882.....	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 32 of Order 1588.....
1675	May 15, 1882.....	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 2 of Order 1611.....
1695	October 30, 1882....	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 20 of Order 1587.....
1705	December 18, 1882..	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 63 of Order 1587.....
1706	December 18, 1882..	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 2 of Order 1587.....
1708	December 28, 1882..	Daily Report.....	Amendatory of Sec. 7 of Order 1587.....
1711	March 19, 1883... ..	S. F. Daily Report..	Amendatory of Sec. 28 of Order 1588.... ..
1714	April 9, 1883.....	S. F. Daily Report..	Amendatory of Sec. 13 of Order 1588.....
1715	April 30, 1883.....	S. F. Daily Report..	Amendatory of Sec. 45 of Order 1587.....
1716	April 30, 1883.....	S. F. Daily Report..	Amendatory of Sec. 16 of Order 1587.
1724	June 18, 1883... ..	S. F. Daily Report..	Amend'y of Sub. XXXV of § 10, Order 1589.
1729	August 13, 1883. ...	S. F. Daily Report.	Amendatory of Sec. 34 of Order 1588.....
1742	October 8, 1883.....	S. E. Daily Report.	Supplementary to Order 1587..... ..
1745	October 22, 1883....	S. F. Daily Report..	Amend'y of Sub. XXII of Sec. 10, Order 1589
1749	November 26, 1883..	S. F. Daily Report..	Amendatory of Sec. 7 of Order 1599.....
1751	December 10, 1883..	S. F. Daily Report..	Amendatory of Sec. 7 of Order 1687.....
1760	February 18, 1884...	S. F. Daily Report..	Amend'y of Secs. 7, 8, 14, 17, 54 of Order 1752
1768	April 7, 1884.....	S. F. Daily Report..	Amendatory of Secs. 18 & 46 of Order 1752.

amendatory of the Orders enumerated in the preceding Table:

DAYS ON WHICH PUBLISHED.	DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE.	DATE OF APPROVAL BY MAYOR.
Tuesday, 10th; Wednesday, 11th; Thursday, 12th, Friday, 13th; Saturday, 14th; May, 1881.....	May 16, 1881.....	May 24, 1881.
Tuesday, 21st; Wednesday, 22d; Thursday, 23d; Friday, 24th; Sat., 25th; Mon., 27th; June, 1881	June 27, 1881.....	June 28, 1881.
Tuesday, 2d; Wednesday, 3d; Thursday, 4th; Fri- day, 5th; Saturday, 6th; August, 1881.. . . .	August 15, 1881.....	August 16, 1881.
Tuesday, 1st; Wednesday, 2d; Thursday, 3d; Friday, 4th; Saturday, 5th; November, 1881..	November 7, 1881..	November 16, 1881..
Tuesday, 21st; Thursday, 23d; Friday, 24th; Sat. 25th; Mon., 27th; Tues., 28th; February, 1882.	February 28, 1882..	February 28, 1882.
Tuesday, 14th; Wednesday, 15th; Thursday, 16th; Friday, 17th; Saturday, 18th; March, 1882....	March 20, 1882.....	March 30 1882.
Tues., 14th; Wed., 15th; Thurs., 16th; Frid., 17th; Sat., 18th; Monday, 20th; March, 1882.....	March 20, 1882.....	March 30, 1882.
Tues., 21st; Wed., 22d; Thurs., 23d; Fri., 24th; Sat., 25th; Mon., 27th; March, 1882.	March 27, 1882.....	April 5, 1882.
Tues., 25th; Wed., 26th; Thurs., 27th; Fri., 28th; Saturday, 29th April; Monday, 1st; May, 1882.	May 1, 1882.....	May 2, 1882.
Tues., 16th; Wed., 17th; Thurs., 18th; Fri., 19th; Saturday, 20th; Monday, 22d; May, 1882.....	May 22, 1882.....	May 23, 1882.
Tuesday, 31st October; Wednes., 1st; Thurs., 2d; Friday, 3d; Saturday, 4th; November, 1882....	November 6, 1882..	November 16, 1882..
Tuesday, 19th; Wednes., 20th; Thursday, 21st; Friday, 22d; Saturday, 23d; December, 1882....	December 26, 1882..	January 6, 1883.
Tuesday, 19th; Wednesday, 20th; Thursday, 21st; Friday, 22d; Saturday, 23d; December, 1882....	December 26, 1882..	January 3, 1883.
Fri., 29th; Sat., 30th of December, 1882; Tues, 2d; Wed., 3d; Thurs., 4th; Fri., 5th; January, 1883.	January 5, 1883....	January 6, 1883..
Tues., 20th; Wed., 21st; Thurs., 22d; Fri., 23d; Sat., 24th; Mon., 26th; March, 1883.....	March 26, 1883... .	April 2, 1883.
Tues., 10th; Wed., 11th; Thurs., 12th; Fri., 13th; Sat., 14th; Mon., 16th; April, 1883.....	April 23, 1883.....	May 1, 1883.
Tuesday, 1st; Wednesday, 2d; Thursday, 3d; Friday, 4th; Saturday, 5th; May, 1883... . . .	May 7, 1883.... . .	May 8, 1883.
Tuesday, 1st; Wednesday, 2d; Thursday, 3d; Friday, 4th; Saturday, 5th; May, 1883	May 7, 1883.....	May 8, 1883.
Tues., 19th; Wed., 20th; Thurs., 21st; Fri., 22d; Sat., 23d; Monday, 25th; June, 1883.	June 25, 1883	June 26, 1883.
Tuesday, 14th; Wednesday, 15th; Thursday, 16th; Friday, 17th; Saturday, 18th; August, 1883....	August 20, 1883....	August 21, 1883.
Tuesday, 9th; Wednesday, 10th; Thursday, 11th; Friday, 12th; Saturday, 13th; October, 1883....	October 15, 1883....	October 16, 1883.
Tuesday, 23d; Wednesday, 24th; Thursday, 25th; Friday, 26th; Saturday, 27th; October, 1883..	October 29, 1883....	October 30, 1883.
Tues., 27th; Wed, 28th; Fri., 30th of November; Saturday, 1st; Monday, 3d; December, 1883, ..	December 10, 1883..	December 11, 1883.
Tuesday, 11th; Wednesday, 12th; Thursday, 13th; Friday, 14th; Saturday, 15th; December, 1883..	December 17, 1883..	December 18, 1883.
Wednesday, 20th; Thursday, 21st; Saturday, 23d; Monday, 25th; Tuesday, 26th; February, 1884..	February 27, 1884..	March 3, 1884.
Tuesday, 8th; Wednesday, 9th; Thursday, 10th; Friday, 11th; Saturday, 12th; April, 1884.....	April 14, 1884.....	April 15, 1884.....

PARK COMMISSIONERS' ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

[Adopted October 27, 1870.]

The Park Commissioners do ordain as follows :

[Trespassing Prohibited.]

No person shall trespass on the grounds within the limits of the Avenue, Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks.

No person shall cut or remove from said Avenue and Parks any trees, shrubs, stakes, wood, turf, grass or soil.

[Custodian to arrest Trespassers.]

It shall be the duty of the custodian of the Park to arrest all trespassers, and all parties violating this Ordinance.

ORDINANCE No. 2.

[Adopted September 24, 1872.]

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AVENUE AND PUBLIC PARKS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

[Objects of this Ordinance.]

SECTION 1. The objects of this Ordinance are those grounds which are known as Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks, and the Avenue leading to said Golden Gate Park, all particularly described in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Public Parks in the City of San Francisco," approved April 4th, 1870.

[Prohibiting certain misdemeanors.]

SECTION 2. Within the said grounds all persons are hereby forbidden:

1. To turn in or let loose any cattle, horses, goats, sheep, or swine.
2. To carry and especially to discharge firearms.

3. To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface any trees, shrubs, plants, buildings, fences, or structures of any kind.
4. To bathe in, or otherwise pollute the water of any pond, lake or pool.
5. To chase, set snares for, catch or destroy any rabbits, quails, or other wild quadrupeds or birds.
6. To make or kindle a fire of any kind.
7. To camp, lodge, or tarry over night.
8. To ride or drive any horse or other animal, with vehicle or without, elsewhere than on the roads or drives for such purposes provided.
9. To indulge in riotous, boisterous, or indecent conduct, or language.
10. To drive or ride at a furious speed.

[Restrictions on Vehicles.]

SECTION 3. No dray, truck, wagon, cart, or other vehicle carrying, or if not carrying, employed regularly in carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other articles, shall be allowed to travel upon the drive of said avenue for any other purpose than to cross immediately at the regular street intersections, nor upon the drives of said parks. For the present the road now and heretofore commonly traveled to and from "The Central Macadamized Toll Road," is excepted from this rule. But all such vehicles shall be driven over the least-worked portion of such excepted road as directed by the Superintendent or any of the Park police officers hereinafter mentioned, unless compelled to turn out in obedience to the "rule of the road," as hereinafter laid down.

The provisions of this subdivision shall also apply to light vehicles regularly driven for business purposes between the country beyond the parks and the city.

[Rule of the Road.]

SECTION 4. The rule of the road for equestrians or vehicles meeting upon the avenue or park drives shall be: PASS TO THE RIGHT.

[Pound.]

SECTION 5. See amendment, Ordinance No. 5, *post*.

[Pound Money and Fines.]

SECTION 6. See amendment, Ordinance No. 5, *post*.

[Picnics and Parties exceeding ten persons.]

SECTION 7. 1. When the number of participants in any picnic or other organized party, about to enter these grounds will exceed ten persons, they

or one of them, shall communicate their intention to the keeper of the gateway at which they enter, or to the keeper of the Stanyan street entrance, pending the appointment of keepers for the other gates.

2. Any company, society or organization of any kind, being desirous of resorting to these grounds in a body, the number of individuals in which will exceed twenty-five, for the purpose of picnicing; any military or other organized company desirous of parading within the same; any base ball, cricket, or sporting club desirous of using the grounds set aside for their peculiar purposes, shall at least one day prior to the proposed date of the excursion, report, or cause to be reported, such intention to the Secretary of the Park Commissioners, or to the Superintendent of the Parks and Avenues

3. All waste material, scraps, litter or rubbish of any kind brought upon these grounds by such picnic or other parties, shall be promptly collected and removed by them or their employees. In the event of the non-observance of this regulation, the actual cost of thoroughly performing the necessary duty by the Park force shall be charged, and a bill for the same be presented to the representatives of the organization so offending.

4. The representatives of any such organized party which shall have resorted to these grounds will be held responsible for the damage done through any transgression of these ordinances by any member of the same, when the offending individual in person cannot be identified.

[Superintendent to enforce Ordinance.]

SECTION 8. The Superintendent of the Parks and Avenue is hereby instructed to enforce and cause to be enforced the provisions of this Ordinance.

[Power to arrest given to certain officers.]

SECTION 9. Power and authority are hereby given to the Park-Keeper, the Head Gardener, the Foreman and the Foreman Teamster, to arrest and detain and deliver to the proper authorities, or in their discretion eject from the grounds, all persons wilfully or knowingly offending against the provisions of this Ordinance, or any other Ordinance hereafter to be passed by said Board for the regulation, use and government of said Parks and Avenue.

[Superintendent given power to arrest.]

SECTION 10. The Superintendent is hereby clothed with the powers enumerated in Section 9 of this Ordinance.

[Assistant Keepers to have power to arrest.]

SECTION 11. Whenever it may be necessary to appoint assistant keepers, there shall be delivered to each of them a certificate of appointment, signed by a majority of said Board, sealed and attested by the Secretary. Said assistant keepers shall possess all the powers enumerated in Section 9 of this

Ordinance, but shall exercise the same under the direction of the Superintendent, and report to him forthwith any action which they may take under the same.

[Park Police.]

SECTION 12. The Park Keeper, the Head Gardener, the Foreman Teamster and such assistant keepers as may be appointed as aforesaid, shall constitute the Park Police, and shall provide themselves with a badge of office consisting of a metallic star, inscribed with the words "Park Police," and the initials of the words indicating their particular office. A roll number shall be added to the initials on the badges of the assistant keepers.

[Secretary to publish.]

SECTION 13. The Secretary of said Board shall, within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, make and certify an accurate copy of the same, and cause the same to be published, as required by law, for ten days, Sundays excepted; and this Ordinance shall take effect fifteen days after its passage.

ORDINANCE No. 3.

[Adopted May 23d, 1873.]

SECTION 1. The object of this Ordinance is that ground known as the Golden Gate Park, as described in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the Improvement of Public Parks in the City of San Francisco," approved April 4th, 1870.

[Regulates Width of Tires on Vehicles.]

SECTION 2. All vehicles used regularly for business purposes in hauling material or produce over the roads in the said Park, shall rest upon tires at least three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{4}$) inches wide.

[Regulates Width of Tires on Trucks and Wagons.]

SECTION 3. All trucks or wagons, other than those fitted with steel springs, used regularly in transporting heavy loads of material of any description over the said roads, shall rest upon tires at least five (5) inches wide.

[Secretary to Publish.]

SECTION 4. The Secretary of said Board shall, within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, make and certify an accurate copy of the same, and cause the same to be published, as required by law, for ten days, Sundays excepted; and this Ordinance shall take effect fifteen days after its passage.

ORDINANCE No. 4.

[Adopted May 29, 1874.]

[Time for Closing Gates.]

SECTION 1. The object of this Ordinance is those grounds known as the Golden Gate Park and the Avenue leading thereto, as described in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the Improvement of Public Parks in the City of San Francisco," approved April 4th, 1870.

SECTION 2. All the gates of the said Golden Gate Park, and of the Avenue leading to the same, shall be closed on and after July 1, 1874, at 8 o'clock of each and every evening, and opened at 5 o'clock of each and every morning, and any travel upon the roads or other use of the grounds aforesaid, while the gates thereof are so closed, shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of the said Board shall, within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, make and certify to an accurate copy of the same, and cause the same to be published, as required by law, for ten days, Sundays excepted; and this Ordinance shall take effect on and after the first day of July, 1874.

[Adopted August 31, 1876.]

"In compliance with petitions from many citizens, and the request of his Honor the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors:

"*Resolved*, That the gates of Golden Gate Park be kept open on moonlight nights until 11 o'clock, P. M., until further orders, and that the Tower Bell be rung at half-past 10 o'clock, P. M., to notify all persons in the Park that the gates are about to be closed."

ORDINANCE No. 5.

[Adopted June 8th, 1874.]

AN ORDINANCE AMENDATORY OF ORDINANCE NO. 2 OF THIS BOARD.

SECTION 1. Section 5 of Ordinance No. 2 of this Board, duly adopted September 24, 1872, shall hereafter be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 5. There is hereby established a pound, to be located within the Park limits, for the impounding of the animals mentioned in the first subdivision of Section 2 of this Ordinance, and of all strays found trespassing upon said

grounds. All such animals shall be driven or carried to the pound, and there kept enclosed at a charge to their owners at the rate of one dollar per day, or fraction of a day, for each animal so impounded. Animals thus impounded may be released only upon proof of property and payment of the full charges recorded against them to the Superintendent or Park Keeper, who shall give a receipt in writing for each such sum collected. If unclaimed for three days, all such animals shall be impounded in the City Pound, and the Superintendent or Park Keeper shall collect the legal fees for such impounding."

SECTION 2. Section 6 of said Ordinance No. 2, shall hereafter be amended to read as follows: "All moneys accruing from the pound charges and fees aforesaid shall be delivered to the Secretary of this Board, and such moneys, as well as those collected as fines from offenders against any of the provisions of the Ordinance, shall be placed in the 'Park Improvement Fund,' and duly accounted for."

SECTION 3. The Secretary of said Board shall, within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, make and certify to an accurate copy of the same, and cause the same to be published, as required by law, for ten days, Sundays excepted; and this Ordinance shall take effect fifteen days after its passage.

ORDINANCE No. 6.

[Adopted June 8, 1874.]

[Regulating Vehicles carrying Freight.]

SECTION 1. The object of this Ordinance is those grounds known as the Golden Gate Park and the Avenue leading thereto, as described in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the Improvement of Public Parks in the City of San Francisco," approved April 4, 1870.

SECTION 2. No dray, truck, wagon, cart, or other vehicle carrying, or if not carrying, employed regularly in carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other articles of commerce or trade, shall be allowed to travel upon the drives of said Avenue for any other purpose than to cross immediately at the regular street intersections, nor upon any of the drives of the said Park, except such regular transverse traffic road as may hereafter be provided for such use.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of the Board shall cause this Ordinance to be published in compliance with the terms of the law above mentioned, and it shall take effect on and after the first day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875).

ORDINANCE No. 7.

[Adopted March 1, 1875.]

[Regulating Speed.]

SECTION 1. The object of this Ordinance is to regulate the rate of speed at which it may be lawful to ride or drive upon the roads within the grounds known as the Golden Gate Park, and the Avenue leading thereto.

SECTION 2. All persons are hereby prohibited from riding or driving upon the said roads at a rate of speed exceeding that of a mile in six (6) minutes, or ten (10) miles per hour.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of said Board shall, within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, make and certify to an accurate copy of the same, and cause the same to be published, as required by law, for ten days, Sundays excepted; and this Ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its passage.

ORDINANCE No. 8.

[Adopted September 5, 1881.]

SECTION 1. The objects of this Ordinance are those grounds known as Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks and the Avenue leading thereto, as described in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the Improvement of Public Parks in the City of San Francisco," approved April 4th, 1870.

SECTION 2. The Superintendent is authorized to receive a deposit of \$20 from any person arrested for an offense committed on the Park, such deposit to guarantee said person's appearance in Court; all moneys forfeited by non-appearance to be deposited in the City and County Treasury to the benefit of the Park Improvement Fund.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of said Board shall, within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, make and certify to an accurate copy of the same, and cause the same to be published, as required by law, for ten days, Sundays excepted; and this Ordinance shall take effect fifteen days after its passage.

ORDINANCE No. 9.

[Approved September 29, 1881.]

SECTION 1. The subject of this Ordinance is those grounds known as the Golden Gate Park and the Avenue leading thereto, as described in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An

Act to provide for the Improvement of Public Parks in the City of San Francisco," approved April 4th, 1870, including also that certain road mentioned in Order number one thousand four hundred and sixteen of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and also mentioned in Section first of that certain statute of the State of California, passed April 1st, 1878, and entitled "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners over a certain highway in the City and County of San Francisco," which said road commences at Central Avenue and extends to the Pacific Ocean.

SECTION 2. All persons occupying or squatting upon any portion of the grounds or avenues, or roads or sidewalks of said Golden Gate Park, who, after written notice from the Superintendent of said Park to remove therefrom, shall fail or neglect to move therefrom, within twelve hours after receipt of such written notice, shall be punished according to law, as offending against an Order of this Board.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of said Board shall within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, make and certify to an accurate copy of the same, and cause the same to be published, as required by law, for ten days, Sundays excepted; and this Ordinance shall take effect fifteen days after its passage.

ORDINANCE No. 10.

[Adopted January 11, 1884.]

[Preamble.]

WHEREAS, The Park Commissioners, deeming the same necessary for the regulation, use and government of Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks and the Avenue leading thereto, the Great Highway, Mountain Lake Park, Point Lobos avenue, and such other streets, parks and places as are placed under the jurisdiction and control of said Park Commissioners, by, and as described in those certain acts of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled, "An Act for the Improvement of public parks in the City and County of San Francisco," approved April 4, 1870; "An Act concerning certain Public Reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners over a certain highway in the City and County of San Francisco," approved April 1, 1878, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, do ordain and adopt as rules, ordinances and regulations for the use and government of, and as exclusively applicable to, the said named parks, avenue, highway, streets and places, the following, namely:

[Trespassing on Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks and Avenue, the Great Highway, Mountain Lake Park, and Point Lobos Avenue, prohibited.]

SECTION 1. No person shall trespass on the grounds within the limits of Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks and Avenue leading thereto, the Great Highway, Mountain Lake Park, Point Lobos avenue, and such other streets, parks and places as are placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Park Commissioners.

[Cutting of Trees, Shrubs, etc., prohibited.]

No person shall cut or remove from said Avenue and Parks any trees, shrubs, stakes, wood, turf, grass or soil.

[Arrest of Trespassers.]

It shall be the duty of the custodian of the Park to arrest all trespassers and all parties violating this Ordinance.

[Gates to be opened at 5 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock—Travel on the Roads, when Gates are closed, a misdemeanor.]

SECTION 2. All the gates of the said Golden Gate Park, and the Avenue leading to the same, shall be closed at 8 o'clock of each and every evening, and opened at 5 o'clock of each and every morning, and any travel upon the roads or other use of the grounds aforesaid, while the gates thereof are so closed, shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

[Travel of loaded Vehicles engaged in ordinary traffic over the roads, except to cross the Park at regular street-crossings, prohibited.]

SECTION 3. No dray, truck, wagon, cart or other vehicle, carrying, or if not carrying, employed regularly in carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil or other articles of commerce or trade, shall be allowed to travel upon the drives of the said Avenue for any other purposes than to cross immediately at the regular street intersections, nor upon any of the other drives of the said Park, except such regular transverse traffic road as may hereafter be provided for such use.

[Squatting on the Park Grounds or Avenues prohibited.]

SECTION 4. All persons occupying or squatting upon any portion of the grounds, or avenues, or roads or sidewalks of said Golden Gate Park, who, after written notice from the Superintendent of said Park to remove therefrom, shall fail or neglect to move therefrom within twelve hours after receipt of such written notice, shall be punished according to law, as offending against an Order of this Board.

[Erection of Buildings, Fences, etc., on grounds of Parks or Highways, prohibited.—
Superintendent of Park and Superintendent of Streets to abate all such nuisances, etc.]

SECTION 5. No person or persons shall build, put, place, erect, have or keep, or cause to be built, put, placed, erected, had or kept, any fence, building, erection or obstruction, article or thing whatever, upon any part of any or either of said Parks, Avenue, Highway, streets or places, or place or maintain any nuisance, article or thing which shall in any manner obstruct any part of any or either of said Parks, Avenue, Highway, streets or places, or in any way prevent, hinder or impair their full and free use and enjoyment. It is hereby made the duty of the Superintendent of Golden Gate Park and the Superintendent of Streets, Highways and Squares of the City and County of San Francisco, severally, and they are severally hereby authorized, directed and required to summarily abate all such nuisances, and remove all fences, buildings, erections and obstructions, articles and things placed upon, or in any manner obstructing any part of any or either of said Parks, Avenue, highway, streets or places, or preventing, hindering, or impairing the full and free use and enjoyment thereof.

Should the materials constituting such nuisances or obstructions appear to the officers removing them to be of any value, they may be removed to such place as shall be designated by the Park Commissioners or the Mayor of said City and County.

[Selling articles in Parks or on Avenues, etc., without consent of Park Commissioners, prohibited.]

SECTION 6. No person or persons shall, upon any part of any or either of said Parks, Avenue, Highway, streets or places, vend or sell, or offer to vend or sell, any article or thing whatever, without the written license and consent thereto of the Park Commissioners.

[Breach of any of the foregoing Rules a Misdemeanor.—Conflicting Ordinances repealed]

SECTION 7. Disobedience of any of the foregoing rules, regulations and Ordinances shall be a misdemeanor, punishable according to law; and all rules and Ordinances conflicting or inconsistent with the foregoing Ordinances are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance to take effect twenty days after Passage, to wit: February 1, 1884.]

SECTION 8. The foregoing Ordinances shall take effect and be in force twenty days after their passage, and they are hereby ordered to be published for ten days, Sundays excepted, in the *San Francisco Daily Report*, a daily newspaper published in said City and County of San Francisco, State of California, hereby selected for that purpose by said Park Commissioners.

A true copy. Attest:

VALENCE V. BLOCH,

Secretary of Park Commissioners.

INDEX.

TO

PARK COMMISSIONERS' ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE No. I.

- Page 222. Trespassing on the Park grounds forbidden.
“ 222. Duty of custodian of Park to arrest trespassers.

ORDINANCE No. II.

To Provide for the Regulation and Government of the Avenues and Public
Parks in the City and County of San Francisco, in Charge of the Park
Commissioners.

- “ 222. Relating to Golden Gate and Buena Vista parks, etc.....Sec. 1
“ 222. Forbidding the discharging of fire arms, destroying birds, shrubs, etc., etc., Sec. 2
“ 223. Forbidding the driving of vehicles otherwise than provided by this section. Sec. 3
“ 223. Rule of the road; pass to the right.....Sec. 4
“ 227. Establishes a pound within the Park limits.....Sec. 5
“ 227. Relates to disposition of funds from pound charges, and fines for violation
of Park Ordinances.....Sec. 6
“ 223 Relates to use of Park for picnic parties, etc.....Sec. 7
“ 224. Superintendent of the Parks and Avenues to enforce Ordinances.....Sec. 8
“ 224. Power to arrest given to Park keeper, head gardener, the foreman and fore-
man teamster.....Sec. 9
“ 224. Superintendent has power conferred by Section 9.....Sec. 10
“ 224. Assistant keepers have power conferred by Section 9.....Sec. 11
“ 225. Park officers to wear metallic star with words “Park Police”.....Sec. 12
“ 225. Secretary of Board to make and certify copy.. Sec. 13
“ 225. Ordinance to take effect fifteen days after passage.....Sec. 13

ORDINANCE No. III.

Relating to Vehicles.

- “ 225. Prescribing the width of tires for vehicles hauling material in Golden Gate
Park.....Sec. 2
“ 225. Prescribing the width of tires for vehicles not having steel springs.....Sec. 3
“ 225. Secretary to make and certify copy within 5 days after passage of Ordinance.. Sec. 4

ORDINANCE No. IV.

Page 226. Prescribing time for closing Park gates.....Sec. 1

ORDINANCE No. V.

Amendatory of Ordinance No. II.

- " 226. Section 5 of Ordinance No. II amended.....Sec. 1
- " 227. Section 6 of Ordinance No. II amended.....Sec. 1
- " 227. Secretary to make and certify copy within 5 days after passage of Ordinance..Sec. 3

ORDINANCE No. VI.

Relating to Drives on Avenues.

- " 227. Prohibits vehicles doing a carrying business from traveling on Park drives or avenues.....Sec. 2
- " 227. Ordinance to take effect July 1, 1875.....Sec. 3

ORDINANCE No. VII.

Regulating Speed of Vehicles.

- " 228. Prohibits riding or driving at a rate of speed exceeding 10 miles per hour. Sec. 2

ORDINANCE No. VIII.

- " 228. Designating the Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks as the Grounds referred to in the Ordinance.....Sec. 1
- " 228. Superintendent authorized to receive \$20 bail from persons arrested, to secure their attendance in Court.....Sec. 2
- " 228. Secretary to certify to an accurate copy of this Ordinance, and cause the same to be published according to law. Ordinance to take effect fifteen days after its passage, to wit: September 21, 1881.....Sec. 3

ORDINANCE No. IX.

- " 228. Relating to Golden Gate Avenue and Point Lobos road.....Sec. 1
- " 229. Squatting on any portion of the Park or avenue forbidden.....Sec. 2
- " 229. Secretary to publish Ordinance. Ordinance to take effect 15 days after its passage, to wit: October 14, 1881.....Sec. 2

ORDINANCE No. X.

Preamble.

Page 229. Trespassing on Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks, Avenues, Great Highway, Mountain Lake Park or Point Lobos Avenue prohibited.....	Sec. 1
" 230. Cutting of trees or shrubs, etc., prohibited....	Sec. 1
" 230. Arrest of trespassers.....	Sec. 1
" 230. Time for opening and closing gates.....	Sec. 2
" 230. Travel of loaded vehicles engaged in ordinary traffic on the roads—except crossing the Park at regular street crossings—prohibited.....	Sec. 3
" 230. Squatting on Park grounds or Avenues prohibited.....	Sec. 4
" 231. Erection of buildings or fences, etc., on grounds of Parks or Highways prohibited; Superintendent of Park and Superintendent of Streets to abate all such nuisances.....	Sec. 5
" 231. Selling articles in Parks or on Avenues, etc., without permission of Park Commissioners, prohibited.....	Sec. 6
" 231. Breach of foregoing rules a misdemeanor.....	Sec. 7
" 231. Ordinance to take effect February 1, 1884.....	Sec. 8



RULES AND REGULATIONS

—OF—

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Adopted July 10th, 1883.]

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE.

In pursuance of the Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to grant to Boards of Health in cities and cities and counties the power to regulate the plumbing and drainage of buildings," approved March 15, 1883, the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco has adopted the following rules and regulations, to take effect August 1st, 1883.

1. All material must be of good quality, and free from defects. The work must be executed in a thorough, workmanlike manner.

2. The arrangement of soil and waste pipes must be as direct as possible. The drain, soil and waste pipes, and the traps, should be exposed to view for ready inspection at all times, and for convenience in repairing.

3. Every house or building must be connected with the street sewer by a cast-iron or iron-stone pipe extending out to the line of the street, and, in the case of buildings erected on the line of street, said cast-iron pipe shall extend three feet beyond the front walls or any area wall. From the points above designated to the street sewer, the drain shall be continued either by the above-mentioned cast-iron pipe or by a vitrified iron-stone pipe laid at a uniform grade from the street sewer to the point of juncture with the cast-iron pipe. All joints on said iron-stone pipe shall be made with Portland cement, and each joint of pipe when laid must be properly cleaned on the inside by a suitable scraper before the succeeding pipe is put in place. All joints on a cast-iron pipe shall be made with a suitable packing of hemp or oakum, and run full with molten lead and properly caulked.

4. Every house or building hereafter erected must have the house drain constructed of cast iron where it lies under the building; but when the house drain is outside the building lines, or where there is an open space under the house of four (4) feet clear in height, it may be of iron-stone pipe. The house drain must have a fall of at least one quarter of an inch to the foot; it should run along the cellar wall where practicable, or if laid under the

lower floor of a building should be hung in iron straps securely fastened to the floor joists; it should be laid in as straight a line as possible. All changes in direction must be made with curved pipes, and all connections with Y branches and one-eighth bends, with a trap placed under the sidewalk, and have a curbed casing, so as to be easy of access at all times. The trap must be provided with a fresh air inlet on the house side of the water seal, of at least four inches in diameter, leading to the outer air. No brick, sheet metal or earthenware flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator, nor shall any chimney flue be used for this purpose.

5. Every soil pipe shall be of cast-iron; waste pipes shall be of cast-iron, wrought iron or lead.

6. All cast-iron pipe and fittings must be coated both inside and outside with coal-tar pitch, applied hot; or some other equivalent substance.

7. All iron soil or waste pipes, before being covered up, must have all openings stopped, and be filled with water and allowed to stand until inspected and approved. All connections of lead with iron pipe, must be made with a brass ferrule of the same size as the lead pipe, and caulked into the iron pipe and connected to the lead pipe by a wiped joint. All connections of lead pipe should be wiped joints.

8. Every water-closet, sink, basin, bath or set of wash trays or other vessel connected with the drain pipes, must be separately and effectively trapped. The traps must be placed as near the fixtures as practicable.

9. Traps must be protected from syphonage by special air pipes of lead, wrought iron, or cast iron, not less than the size of waste pipes, and, if to supply air to traps of water-closets, not less than two inches in diameter, if for a single closet and the length does not exceed fifteen feet. These pipes must extend two feet above the highest point of roof or coping, or they may be branched into the soil pipe three feet above the highest fixture, they may be combined by branching together those which serve several traps. These air pipes must always have a continuous slope, to avoid collecting water by condensation.

10. Every safe under a basin, bath, urinal, water-closet, tank, or other fixture, must be drained by a special pipe of lead or wrought iron, not directly connected with any soil, waste pipe, drain or sewer, but made to discharge outside the house.

11. Rainwater leaders must never be used as soil, waste or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste or vent pipes be used as a rainwater leader. All leaders from points below main roof must discharge into open trapped hoppers, or on the surface of the ground.

12. No steam exhaust will be allowed to connect with any drain, soil or waste pipe.

13. All waste pipes from all interior plumbing, exclusive of water-closets, shall discharge into an open trapped hopper, except where a building covers the entire width of the lot of ground.

14. Every line of waste and soil pipe must extend full bore to the ridge of the roof or two (2) feet above the fire walls. When not more than one water-closet on the basement and first floor of a building connect with a line of soil pipes, an air pipe of cast or wrought iron two (2) inches in diameter extending to the ridge of the roof, or two feet above fire walls, may be used.

15. All leaders, soil, waste and air pipes inside of buildings, before being covered up, must have all openings stopped up and be filled with water. The said test shall be made in the presence of the Inspector of Plumbing, and if satisfactory he shall issue a proper certificate.

16. All iron stone pipe-house drains, under houses, shall, after being laid, be allowed to remain uncovered until inspected by the Plumbing Inspector of the Board of Health.

17. On and after the first day of August, A. D. 1883, all plumbers doing business in the City and County of San Francisco shall register, pursuant to the provision of the Act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1883, at the Office of the Board of Health.

18. Every master plumber, before he shall be allowed to be registered, shall give a bond to the State of California in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties as plumber; which said bond shall be approved by and filed with the Board of Health.

19. There shall be appointed by the Board of Health an Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage. He shall take and subscribe to an oath that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and shall, before entering upon his duties, execute a bond to the City and County of San Francisco in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the benefit of persons aggrieved by his acts or neglect. Said bond shall be approved by and filed with the Board of Health.

20. The salary of the Inspector shall be fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

[Duties of Inspector.]

First. He shall be in attendance at the Health Office between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M., to receive plans of proposed plumbing and drainage, and to make appointments for the inspection of work in the course of construction.

Second. He shall number and file all plans and specifications accepted, and record the names of the owner and architect, and the location.

Third. He shall examine all plans and the accompanying specifications; and if in accordance with the rules of the Board of Health, he shall issue a permit for the work to go on. Any plan or specification that in his judgment does not conform to the rules, shall be, by him, presented to the Health Officer, and if not then approved, they shall be returned to the parties presenting them, with a note explaining the corrections necessary to have them comply with the rules.

Fourth. He shall examine all plumbing work before the same is covered up or enclosed, and if found to have been done in accordance with the rules and the plans and specifications filed, he shall issue a certificate to that effect; and upon the completion of any plumbing work, he shall examine the same; and if found to conform to the rules of the Board of Health, and the plans and specifications filed, he shall issue a final certificate.

Fifth. He must make a monthly report to the Board of Health, of the number of plans and specifications received; the number approved and rejected; also stating the number of first and final examinations made, and where and by whom the rules have been violated, and such other matter as may be required by the Board of Health.

Sixth. He shall, immediately, upon knowledge of any infraction of the rules, report the same to the Health Officer. (As amended September 20th, 1883, and February 21st, 1884.)

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

“AN ACT TO GRANT TO BOARDS OF HEALTH IN CITIES AND CITIES AND COUNTIES THE POWER TO REGULATE THE PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.”

[Approved March 15, 1883.]

“The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

“SECTION 1. Every master or journeyman plumber, carrying on his trade, shall, under such rules and regulations as the Board of Health of such county, or city and county, shall prescribe, register his name and address at the Health Office of such county, or city and county; and, after the said date, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the trade of plumbing in any county, or city and county, unless his name and address be registered, as above provided.

“SECTION 2. A list of the registered plumbers shall be published in the yearly report of the Health Office.

“SECTION 3. The drainage and plumbing of all buildings, both public and private, hereafter erected in any county, or city and county, shall be executed in accordance with plans previously approved, in writing, by the Board of Health of said county, or city and county; suitable drawings and description of the said drainage and plumbing shall, in each case be submitted and placed on file in the Health Office. The said Board of Health are also authorized to receive and place on file drawings and descriptions of the drainage and plumbing of buildings erected prior to the passage of this Act.

“SECTION 4. The Boards of Supervisors, or other city or county officials, whose duties it is to make apportionments for the Board of Health of such county, or city and county, shall make the necessary apportionments and shall insert the same in the yearly tax levy, to provide for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

“SECTION 5. Any Court of Record in said county, or city and county, or any judge or justice thereof, shall have power at any time after the service of notice of the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, and upon the affidavit of the Health Officer, or a member of the Board of Health of such county, or city and county, to restrain by injunction order the further violation named in this Act, or of any work upon or about the building or premises upon which the said violation exists; and no undertaking shall be required as a condition to the granting or issuing of such injunction, or by reason thereof.

“SECTION 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

“SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect immediately.”



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